The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Authoritative Statement of the Situation.

The Recent Reports of Disaster All False.

No Portion of the Army yet Engaged Excepting the Cavalry.

No Enemy on or Near the Old Bull Run Battle-Field.

Another Brillant Cavalry Fight Near Middleburgh.

The Rebels Driven from the Field Leaving Their Killed and Wounded Behind.

Probable Position of the Main Body of Lee's Army.

The Prospect of a Pennsylvania Invasion Growing Less.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Sunday, June 21.

For the purpose of contradicting all erroneous reports, and giving quiet to the public mind, the following facts are authorized to be stated:

There has been no engagement whatever up to this date, involving any portion of Gen. Hooker's army except the cavalry. Cavalry skirmishes, fights and reconnoissances are taking place daily, *with the advantage uniformly with our forces.*

Two hundred and fifty prisoners have arrived at headquarters, taken within the last three days.

The alarm existing at the North during the past few days is utterly without cause. *No enemy is on or near the old Bull Run battle-field*, and the panic-stricken report of the appearance of Hill's rebel force *viâ* Dumfries, is equally false.

L. L. CROUNSE.

DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, June 21.

The report of a battle at Centreville between the National army and the rebel forces is without any foundation whatever in truth.

There is believed to be no infantry force of the enemy this side of the Bull Run Mountains.

Washington, Sunday, June 21.

Sixty prisoners were brought into the camp of the Army of the Potomac last night, from the vicinity of Aldie, among them a Lieutenant-Colonel. They were captured by our cavalry Friday, during a series of skirmishes on the Middleburgh road, beyond Aldie.

It is said that one of the newspaper correspondents was arrested yesterday and sent to the rear of the army, for transmitting contraband intelligence.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Saturday, June 20, 1863.

Notwithstanding the indiscretions of certain sensational correspondents with this army, who find nothing to write unless it is something improper for communication, I still refrain from mentioning even where headquarters are located, and saying nothing of the dispositions of the various corps composing the army.

The chief item of interest now prevailing here are the vigorous work being prosecuted by our cavalry, and their almost uniform success, together with the earnest endeavors made by the commanding General to ferret out the position of the enemy, his strength and his designs.

Whatever may be the feelings of the poor Pennsylvanians, who draw their reinforcements to expel invaders mainly from New-Jersey and New-York, there is more reason than ever for saying that there can be no considerable force of the enemy north of the Potomac, and that to-day there is even less than there has been for a week past.

My able associate with Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry command has sent you the particulars of the brilliant fight at Aldie on the 17th. It was followed yesterday, 19th, by another, near Middleburgh, Gen. Gregg's division being again engaged, with results equally as gratifying as heretofore. Gen. Gregg reports very briefly to-night that he attacked, and, after a severe fight, drove the enemy from the field beyond Middleburgh, capturing one hundred prisoners, the rebels leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Full particulars I expect every moment.

On the evening of the 17th, Col. Duffie, with a portion (275 men) of the First Rhode Island cavalry, was ordered to pass through Thoroughfare Gap, and push a reconnoissance northward to Middleburgh. Col. Duffie passed through, meeting with but slight resistance, a brigade of rebel cavalry falling back to the southward, as he pushed northward. He arrived at Middleburgh picking up a few prisoners on the way, and capturing at that point the rear guard of one of Stuart's brigades, which had been thoroughly whipped by Gregg during the afternoon. At Middleburgh, Col. Duffie encamped for the night, but soon discovered that he was between two large bodies of the enemy, and in a fair way of being surrounded and captured. He therefore attacked the enemy, the fight taking place mainly in the town. The rebels appeared on every side in largely superior force. Col. Duffie barricaded the streets, dismounted his men and fought on foot for several hours. Finally, seeing escape almost hopeless, he divided his small command into two parts, and told them to cut their way out as best they could. He led one party himself, and brought out 28 men. Some 70 more have reported to Gen. Pleasanton, and more are constantly coming in. Probably nearly all escaped through the woods, and will turn up in a day or two. Col. Duffie says he had nearly 300 prisoners, whom he was obliged to abandon.

The country between and even within our lines in the direction of Aldie and Thoroughfare Gap, is thoroughly infested by small bands of citizen guerrillas, who capture or shoot every officer or orderly riding alone, or with less than five or six in a party. On Thursday evening, Major Sterling, of these headquarters, and Capt. Fisher, signal officer, were dispatched to Aldie to open communication along the Bull Run ridge of mountains from Aldie up to the Potomac. They stopped at a farm-house on the road for supper, and on coming out were set upon by a band of guerrillas, and captured. Three Orderlies, who were with them, escaped. Thus, while professing friendship for our cause, these traitors secretly informed a gang of thieves of the presence of these officers, who pounced upon them when they left. The property and persons of such wretches have no rights which we are bound to respect. If guerrilla warfare is the game these people are going to play, they will soon find a guerrilla carcass suspended like a scare-crow from a tree in every neighborhood, until the thing ceases.

The location of the main body of the enemy will soon be a matter of certainty. Yesterday Gen. Buford pushed a strong reconnoissance toward Snicker's Gap, reaching Philomont, four miles from the Gap, without finding the enemy in force. Without doubt the greater portion of Ewell's corps is still around Winchester. Longstreet's corps was in the Loudon Valley on Thursday, and Col. Duffie reports that at Upperville it divided into two columns, and moved *back*, apparently, into the Shenandoah Valley. This is confirmed by a few infantry prisoners, taken in the course of the last two days. Hill's corps has not been positively heard from, but we are looking for it in the direction of Warrenton. There are no rebels, save a few Loudon County cavalry, in the Loudon Valley, above Aldie, and the indications noted in my last, that the enemy would probably attempt the crossing of the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, are not so numerous as they were.

In fact, Gen. Hooker's present position is such that Lee will be foolhardy in the extreme if he attempts it. Of course he will not attempt it, with this large army on his flank and rear. So, if the prospect of Pennsylvania and Maryland invasion grows less and less, attribute it to the rapid marching and careful dispositions of Gen. Hooker and the Army of the Potomac. The gaps in the Bull Run and Catoctin mountains, from Leesburgh to Warrenton, are now carefully guarded by our forces, and no movement of the enemy can take place without early knowledge on our part. As yet, the prospect of invasion does not seem flattering to the enemy.

L. L. CROUNSE.

DOINGS OF THE CAVALRY.

Letters from Our Special Correspondent

Advance of the Cavalry—Middleburgh and Philomont Occupied—Incidents of the Fight at Aldie.

Middleburgh, Va., Thursday, June 18, 1863.

An advance was made upon this town to-day, the Tenth New-York cavalry in front. The enemy, after the sound thrashing received yesterday, fell back during the night, leaving only a strong picket force behind. This was driven beyond the town after a brisk skirmish to-day. The enemy are now a little to the west of the town arranging, it is presumed, the preliminaries for another general engagement, having received reinforcements. Fortunately we have fresh and well-tried troops to throw against them; provided they do make a stand, no one here for a moment doubts what the result will be. Our cavalry, as at present managed, has proved its invincibility; the men have confidence in themselves and their officers have confidence in them, and experience has taught them that they are fully equal to any force the enemy can bring against them.

After the action at Aldie yesterday, the bodies of some 27 privates and three officers, belonging to Stuart's command, were found upon the field and buried. Seventeen dead bodies were found near the haystacks. It is known also that the rebels carried off many of their dead during the action, by balancing the bodies across horses. Their loss in killed and wounded must have been very heavy. The reports of the different regiments to the Medical Director, as I am informed by Surgeon Phillips, makes our loss in wounded alone 121. We lost but few prisoners. The enemy at one time had fifty or more at one point, but they were recaptured in the charges made up the Snicker's Gap road—in which work the New-York Fourth particularly distinguished itself. Some of these prisoners assert that the rebel officers in several instances ordered their men to show no quarter—this at times when they happened to get a squadron of our men surrounded by a superior force. One officer who repeatedly gave this order—when subsequently the tables were turned, was among the first to ask for quarter—before, in fact, there was any real necessity for it. This officer was Col. Rosseau, [of the Fifth Virginia cavalry, and the remark was heard by Corp. Wickham, Fourth New-York cavalry, then a prisoner. Fortunately, for the cause of humanity, the inhuman order was very generally disobeyed. While the officers in the rebel service seem to be inspired by a demoniacal spirit of revenge, and particularly so in the late actions, I am happy to say that this feeling finds but little sympathy among the rank and file. In fact, a majority of the privates captured rather like the opportunity to get out of the service into which they have been forced, against their will, in most cases.

This morning, Lieut. Parker, of the Ninth New-York cavalry, now attached to the ambulance corps, went over the battle field by order of Gen. Gregg to search for wounded men, none were found however.

For once, at least, there was a competent officer in charge of the Provost Guard during an action, in the person of First Lieut. Phillipson, of the Fourth New-York cavalry. He formed an impregnable barrier across the roads leading to the battle-field, and stopped all stragglers, seized all horses coming from the field riderless, placed the dismounted stragglers upon their backs and sent them back to their regiments. To-day his men searched the battle-ground for arms, and several wagon loads of sabres, carbines and rifles, which the rebels had left behind in their flight, were brought in. An abandoned caisson was also destroyed.

Complaints have frequently been made that Surgeons are not numerous enough near the front in time of action, to render immediate assistance to wounded men. No such complaint can be made of the medical men in Gen. Kilpatrick's brigade, as one instance will show. Surgeon Streeter was up with the Fourth New-York cavalry under a heavy fire, attending to his duties, when the enemy made that last and desperate charge of the day down the Snicker's Gap road to capture Randall's section of artillery; he was at once surrounded by rebels, who, having just then no respect for his calling, fired several shots at him before he had time to mount his horse, jump a fence and get beyond range of their pistols. In a previous letter I erroneously called Randall's, Andrews' battery. I have before stated that Col. Cesnola was released from arrest on the battle for heroic conduct. When Gen. Kilpatrick passed his own (Gen. Kilpatrick's) sword to him, he said: "Bring it back bloody." In the next charge Col. Cesnola was captured, but though he did not bring back the sword, there is abundant evidence that the sword was covered with blood, for just before he was captured, he thrust it clean through the body of a rebel who had fired at him with a pistol.

The first Massachusetts has the credit of capturing a battle-flag; but in this connection the whole truth has not been stated. A member of the Fourth New-York killed the flag-bearer, when a man of the First Massachusetts rode up and seized it. I make this explanation in justice to all parties concerned.

The total number of prisoners captured yesterday was 150. Twenty or thirty more were brought in to-day.

Gen. Buford moved up the Snicker's Gap road to-day as far as Philamont, 10 miles, without meeting any other work to do than driving before him a pretty large picket of the enemy.

Annexed is the official report of the casualties in the cavalry:

E. A. PAUL.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY AT ALDIE, JUNE 17, 1863.

Col. L. P. di Cesnola—prisoner.
Chas. Federlichner, Co. A—slightly.
Sergt. George W. Tindal, Co. C—mortally.
Sergt. Peter F. Gowans, Co. C—prisoner.
Corp. D. Ryan, Co. C—severely.
Corp. W. H. Kreps, Co. C—prisoner.
John Brand, Co. C—slightly.
James Smith, Co. C—killed.
Peter Carman, Co. C—prisoner.
John Bible, Co. C—slightly.
D. Shaw, Co. C—slightly.
Corp. Martin Flynn, Co. E—killed.
William Jones, Co. E—killed.
Sergt. John Corregan, Co. E—slightly.
Sergt. William Crozier, Co. E—slightly.
William Finnigan, Co. E—severely.
William H. Perrin, Co. E—severely.
William Roberts, Co. E—severely.
Patrick Smith, Co. E—slightly.
George Cogsell, saddler, Co. E—slightly.
Corp. Thomas Marshal, Co. F—slightly.
Isaac Campbell, Co. F—slightly.
Thomas Grady, Co. F—slightly.
William Kennedy, Co. F—slightly.
Sergt. Andrew Hadley, Co. F—slightly.
Corp. John Kennedy, Co. F—slightly.
Robert Brown, Co. F—slightly.
George Brown, Co. F—slightly.
Sergt. John Newman, Co. F—missing.
Corp. Lawrence Phelan, Co. F—missing.
Corp. Charles Rosenberg, Co. F—missing.
Francis Clarke, Co. —missing.
Charles Locke, Co. F—missing.
Sergt. Christopher Bowlridge, Co. G—missing.
James Middah, Co. G—missing.
Alfred Fickel, Co. H—killed.
Sergt. Christian Schwarburg, Co. I—missing.
Rudolph Schutter, Co. I—missing.
Henry Schutter, Co. I—missing.
Sergt. Joseph Audzike, Co. I—slightly.
Corp. William Resch, Co. I—slightly.
E. Reeves, Co. M—slightly.
John Hitt, Co. K—killed.
Killed 5; wounded 24; missing 10; prisoners 4. One officer.

WILLIAM BLEWETT,
1st Lieut. and Adj't 4th N. Y. Cavalry.

The Fate of the First Rhode Island Cavalry—The Regiment Surrounded by the Enemy.

Near Middlesburgh, Va., Friday, June 19, 1863.

Much anxiety has been felt in this camp, during the last 24 hours, to know the fate of the First Rhode Island cavalry. The arrival of several officers and men from the regiment traces it up to a period when, dispersed for the purpose of escaping through the enemy's lines—they being surrounded by thousands of rebels. The following particulars—obtained from a returned officer—is all that is known of the fate of the regiment at the present time; but it is feared that a majority of the men are now prisoners of war.

On the morning of Wednesday the 17th, Col. Duffie was directed to take the First Rhode Island cavalry, numbering about two hundred and fifty men, from the main column—then moving from near Manassas Junction—and proceed to Thoroughfare Gap and thence to Middleburgh, where it was to rejoin the main column again. No incident of importance occurred to interrupt the progress of the command until it had reached a point about one mile to the west of Thoroughfare Gap, when the force commanded by Mosby, it is supposed, was met and a skirmish took place, resulting in a loss of two men killed and several wounded before the enemy was forced to retreat. Col. Duffie, desirous of accomplishing his mission without again encountering a superior force, followed the westerly base of the Bull Run range of mountains, and arrived in Middleburgh at about 3 o'clock P. M. The town was taken after a slight resistance, when leaving the place well picketed the balance of the regiment was stationed in a wood about one mile to the west of the town. Scarcely an hour had elapsed before the pickets were driven in. The enemy were in close pursuit, and made five successive charges upon the camp, and each time they were handsomely repulsed. The enemy then dismounted their carbiniers, and, having received large reinforcements, made a simultaneous attack in front and rear. Col. Duffie, it is said, fell back with the intention of returning by the way of Thoroughfare Gap—the main command not having reached Middleburgh, as was expected, by reason of meeting the enemy in force at Aldie. This unequal contest continued until a late hour in the night, and was resumed this morning, when the commanding officer, finding himself completely surrounded, sought to save as many of his command as possible by separating into small parties, each to seek the main column. Fifty or sixty of the men are known to have been captured soon after this, for when the Tenth New-York arrived at Middleburgh, yesterday morning, they rescued a number of the men, the rebels having had no time to parole them. A few others came in, who, until the arrival of the Tenth, had succeeded in concealing themselves in the bushes—in all three officers and about 40 men have thus far been accounted for. Col. Duffie, accompanied by about 60 men, started, with the intention of returning by the way of Thoroughfare Gap, but up to the present time of writing nothing has been heard from this party, and it is feared it has been overpowered and captured. Lieut.-Col. Thompson reached headquarters with a party of 18 men; and Lieut. Brown came in with two men. At 5 o'clock Wednesday evening Capt. Allen was selected to take a dispatch to Gen. Pleasanton, informing him of the position of the command and asking for reinforcements. He selected two faithful men and started on his perilous mission through the rebel army to reach headquarters, which he supposed to be located at Aldie. He started on the main road, but finding it filled with flying rebels from Aldie, and having received one volley, he escaped to the woods, and after wandering about for awhile reached the creek that passes through Aldie. Concluding that would be the safest route, he followed down its bank. At dark five rebels were met, weapons were drawn, and all the indications of a contest were apparent, when Capt. Allen, feeling that the fate of his regiment might depend upon the success of his mission, resolved to try a little strategy, and coolly submitted the proposition that each party should depart on its own way unmolested. Much to the Captain's astonishment, the rebels—five of them within their own lines—promptly agreed to the terms proposed by three Yankees. This difficulty surmounted, Capt. Allen continued his course, but not being acquainted with the country, after riding a short distance, ventured to approach a house to ascertain where he was. He encountered a woman who greeted him with the pleasant information: "Where'n the deuce did you come from? A squad of men just left here who were looking for you." He assured her that he had men enough near at hand to defend himself against all comers, obtained the information desired, and went his way, arriving at headquarters at about 9 o'clock P. M.

When late at night, the regiment was ordered to fall back, Lieut. Brown was in command of a company dismounted and deployed as skirmishers. He was called in, but some time elapsed before the company could find their horses in the dark, and after they were remounted, then the regiment could not be found. Lieut. Brown decided to attempt to reach Aldie, and telling his men to follow him, moved forward. Emerging from the woods, they, in the darkness, ran upon a regiment of rebels, and when called upon to surrender, Lieut. Brown said he would, but turning to his men, ordered them to follow him, and dashed off at a gallop. Having reached a place of concealment, he looked about and found only one man with him. Fearing to proceed, they decided to conceal themselves in a thicket, and there remained until 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at which hour the skirmishers in our advance got to their hiding-place, when they came out. Lieut. Brown says the enemy were all around him during the night, and up to a short time before our skirmishers reached his place of concealment, and he was expecting every moment to be captured. This officer seems to have been born to good luck. At one of the fights at Kelly's Ford, some months ago, three balls passed through his clothes without even drawing blood, and three hit his horse.

E. A. PAUL.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

A Force of Forty Thousand Reported at Hagerstown and Williamsport, Md.

Cavalry at Mercersburgh, Penn., Stealing Horses.

A FORCE SAID TO BE NEAR GETTYSBURGH

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARRISBURGH

Harrisburgh, Sunday, June 21.

It is reported from reliable sources that forty thousand rebels are at Hagerstown and Williamsport. Three hundred cavalry are at Mercersburgh, stealing all the horses they can find and pillaging property. The rebels have with them eighteen pieces of artillery, and a force is reported within eight miles of Gettysburgh. Ample preparations on our part have been made to receive them.

The rebel force is said to have crossed South Mountain in this State, and to be marching eastward, but the report wants confirmation.

WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Harrisburgh, Sunday, June 21—Midnight.

Reliable advices indicate that the rebel force has increased largely about Hagerstown. They have eighteen pieces of cannon.

A detachment of the First New-York cavalry captured a number of prisoners yesterday, and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania also captured some.

The rebel pickets are within five miles of Greencastle, and a cavalry force advanced to Mercersburgh and captured horses and property.

Gov. Curtin visited the camps to-day, and was enthusiastically received by the New-York regiments which he visited. He also received the Blue Reserves of Philadelphia, and that regiment will be mustered in to-morrow.

The fortifications are nearly completed. No fear is felt that the city will be captured.

OUR HARRISBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rebels still at Greencastle on Friday—Scouts near Chambersburgh—Troops Sent Forward to Scotland—The City full of Soldiers, &c.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Friday Night, June 19, 1863.

The latest intelligence received from Chambersburgh informs us that the rebels are still in possession of Greencastle. Last night a few scouts were hovering around the borders of Chambersburgh, but they did not attempt to enter the town. The telegraph operators at the stations above report that the enemy has a heavy force of cavalry at Williamsport. To-day a cavalry regiment, also the Eighth and Seventy-first New-York regiments, were ordered to repair to Scotland, a town six miles this side of Chambersburgh, for the purpose of first guarding the workmen in the reconstruction of the burnt railroad bridge at that point, and then pushing forward to Chambersburgh, to resist any hostile demonstration that the enemy might make. In all probability, by Sunday the cars will be running from this city to Chambersburgh. Men are continually at work on the intrenchments on the south side of the Susquehanna.

A large number of enrolled militia arrived here to-day. Among them are some of the New-York regiments, also a regiment of militia and a battalion of policemen from Philadelphia. The policemen have been detailed to perform provost guard duty in the city. Considerable dissatisfaction has lately been manifested by the volunteer troops in regard to the term of service required of them. They are not willing to register themselves for six months; neither are they disposed to place their services at the command of the President for any length of time. Hundreds of them have already left for home, and it is not improbable that before long the State will have to depend entirely upon the enrolled militia for the protection of its soil.

As a protection to the city proper, six pieces of cannon are planted on the hill at the base of the capitol, beside nine additional pieces parked at Camp Curtin, ready to be placed in position at short notice.

The public school-houses have been tendered for the reception of volunteers who may come to defend the place.

About 550 of the Invalid Corps are here, under the command of Col. Prevost, formerly of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment. One hundred of them have been sent to guard the bridges six miles above.

To-night the city is full of soldiers, but there appears to be little or no excitement. The people at the towns above are the only ones that appear to be affected by the military movements. The moment they discover a man who lately came from Chambersburgh, or that vicinity, he is immediately beset with thousands of questions, and cannot be released until he has given all the news. No two men agree in their statements. Some aver that the rebels are very near, while others persist that they have backed out completely. Both news we believed and eagerly swallowed. It is not likely the rebels will come much further this way.

WHIT.

THE REBELS IN MARYLAND.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sunday, June 21.

Information has been received that Frederick was occupied by a small force of rebels last evening about 5 o'clock. The rebel pickets last night extended thirteen miles east on the Frederick turnpike. There is no panic in this city.

Baltimore, Sunday, June 21.

A party who left Frederick this morning says the rebels who came there last evening were only a small squad who passed through the town, captured a few horses, stayed an hour or two, and left. This squad of rebels were in pursuit of some of our signal corps from South Mountain. Our informant says no rebels were known to be nearer than South Mountain, when he left Frederick, at 8 o'clock.

THE BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL.

Baltimore, Sunday, June 21.

The City Council met last night, and appropriated $100,000 for the defence of the city.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Destruction of Two Steamers Off Charleston.

One of Them the Isaac P. Smith, Captured in Stono River.

Washington, Sunday, June 21.

The following report has been received at the Navy Department:

Flag-ship Wabash, Port Royal Harbor,
June 15, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to report to the Department that on the night of the 5th inst., a steamer attempted to run out of Charleston. She was turned back by the *Wissahickon*, which vessel pursued her over the bar, firing at her repeatedly. The steamer was sunk. From subsequent information from two deserters from Charleston, (whom I send North by the *Massachusetts*,) there is reason to believe the vessel was the *Isaac Smith*.

I have further to report that, on the night of the 10th inst., another steamer attempted to run the blockade into Charleston, by the Sanford Channel. She was fired at by several of the vessels, but in the darkness eluded them. On the next morning at daylight, she was discovered at the north end of Folly Island, on fire, which, however, did not destroy the vessel. She was a large side-wheel steamer, and is supposed by Commodore Turner to be the *Havelock*, but this is not yet certainly ascertained. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT,
Rear-Admiral Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

The report from Commodore Turner, of the United States steamer *New Ironsides*, accompanying Admiral Dupont's report to the Department, dated off Charleston, July 11, states:

"Shortly after my arrival last night from Port Royal, just about sunset, a black smoke was discovered to the southward and eastward, very far off. Thinking it might be a blockade runner, I dispatched the *Powhatan* in pursuit of her. She was in search of her all night, but without success. At about half an hour after midnight a steamer, which I supposed to be the same one, endeavored to pass into Sanford Channel, through the lower lines. She was immediately and sharply fired upon by the *Memphis*, *Stettin* and *Ottawa*, but succeeded in getting in and passing them. This morning, at daylight, she was discovered on shore on the northern part of Folly Island, on fire fore and aft. She was evidently a vessel of the first-class. I sent in, about sunrise this morning, detachments from the *Powhatan* and *Lebago*, for the purpose of extinguishing the fire if possible, and to see what prospect there was for wrecking her or getting her off, but as the boats approached her the batteries on the lower end of Morris Island opened upon them, throwing three shells, which exploded entirely over her.

This vessel was, doubtless, run ashore in a sinking condition, to save her from sinking in the channel."

A later report from Commodore Turner says, in reference to the same vessel:

"She is, as I have described her in a previous letter, a very large steamer, and doubtless the *Havelock*—now called the *Beauregard*, or the *Brittanica*, one of the three (including the *Georgiana*) that was talked of so much in England, at the time they were fitted out. She lies now a total wreck, within about 800 yards of the rebel battery on Morris Island, and is directly in front of a section of artillery belonging to ourselves, much nearer than the rebel battery. Gen. Vodges succeeded in getting a couple of men on board of her in the dark, night before last, who were secreted there all day yesterday, and were discovered by the rebels before sunset, for about 6 o'clock in the afternoon they opened a sharp fire upon the wreck, which brought about a rapid cross-firing between our batteries and the rebels."

Commodore Turner thinks he will be able to discover her name in a very few days.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Calypso, by the Florida, off the North Carolina Coast.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. Steamer Florida, about 30 miles south of Cape Fear, Thursday, June 11, 1863.

This afternoon, after a sharp and exciting chase of about six hours, the United States steamer *Florida* captured the iron steamer *Calypso*, bound for Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of rum, molasses, medical stores, and what else may be under these will be determined before long. She is an English built iron screw steamer, and was sailing under the rebel flag. She is a fast propeller steamer, and her capture is a great feather in the *Florida's* cap, as very few of our vessels can go over 14 knots an hour, and the men on the *Calypso* claim her to be a 15-knot steamer. She had on board some ten or fifteen passengers, five of which were women, and one or two little girls. The crew had been into the rum very evidently, and the one claiming to be second officer was pretty well steeped in liquor. They attempted to sink the vessel or blow her up, and all but a few had left the steamer in small boats; but a threat from Capt. Bankhead to blow them and their vessel out of water if they did not instantly quit any further attempts in that direction, brought them to terms—especially as our 50-pound Parrott was pointed at her, ready to carry the threat into execution. So the vessel and the cargo was saved and captured, the holes that had been made stopped up, and water pumped out.

The *Florida* was the only one of all the fleet that espied the *Calypso*, and captured her many miles out of sight or sound of any other vessel, so we suppose the one half of the proceeds will be entirely ours, according to the law in these matters. And here a lesson is to be learned which I think will not soon be forgotten, that is, the propriety of cruising far off from shore through the day, and thus be enabled to see the rebel steamers that lie off the coast till nightfall to creep in then under cover of the darkness; for had we been in with the rest of the fleet we should not have seen this steamer, and the chances are she would have got in during the night. But, as fortune would have it, we got permission to go a number of miles out from the coast to *fish*. First, we hauled up a shark, about six feet long, on a line about one-third of an inch thick; then some hundred smaller fish on smaller hooks and lines, and now we have hooked on the end of a long line, some ten inches in circumference, the biggest fish yet caught, in the shape of a seven or eight hundred ton steamer.

I hear this is the first large steamer that has been captured off the Wilmington blockade, and the *Florida* has done much to console us for the loss of the *Monitor*, and make those of us who were once *Monitor* men find a "new love" in her.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Saturday, June 20.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, June 22: Nos. 17, 11, 15, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 31.

ANOTHER BATTLE OF IRON-CLADS.

Two of Our Monitors Engaged With the Atlanta, or Ram Fingal.

The Ram Steams Out of Savannah Harbor and Gives Battle.

Her Capture, After an Action Lasting Thirty Minutes.

Washington, Sunday, June 21.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 20th, contains the following:

"Dispatches received in this city, yesterday, from Savannah, announce the capture by the enemy of the Confederate iron-clad steamer *Atlanta*. She was formerly the English steamer *Fingal*, and was commanded by Capt. Webb.

The *Atlanta* steamed out of the harbor, and was attacked and captured, after an action of thirty minutes, by two Federal iron-clads."

Washington, Sunday, June 21.

Richmond papers of the 20th report the capture of the rebel ram *Fingal*, off Warsaw, in Savannah River. The capture is supposed by the Navy Department to have been made by the *Weekawken* and *Nahant*, as those two vessels were stationed there to watch her movements.

For more than a year and a half the *Fingal* has been cooped up in Savannah Harbor, under the guns of the fortifications there. She was a complete iron-clad, and the rebels had spared neither time nor expense to render her invulnerable. She was captured while ambitiously attempting to make an impression on our fleet at Port Royal.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

THE BURNING OF DARIEN, GA.

A Large National Force Landing at Brunswick.

VALLANDIGHAM GONE TO NASSAU.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, June 21.

Richmond papers of the 20th received, say that the City of Darren, Ga., was burned by the Federals on the 11th inst., and is now one plain of ashes and blackened chimneys.

The Federals also captured the schooner *Pet*, ready to sail for Nassau, with a corgo of cotton.

Seven Federal iron-clads were at Brunswick, Ga., on the 12th, and large forces had landed from transports.

Vallandigham has run the blockade from Wilmington. He is going to Nassau, thence to Canada.

DEPARTURE OF REGIMENTS.

The Sixth and Sixty-ninth Leave To-day.

The *Sixty-ninth* regiment, Col. Bagley, was to have left the City for Pennsylvania at 1 P. M. yesterday, and the regiment was assembled at their armory, over the Essex Market, at the time appointed, but it was found impossible to procure suitable transportation, and they were obliged to postpone their departure until to-day. They will leave at 7 o'clock this morning. The regiment numbers between 700 and 800. The *Sixth* regiment is also under orders to march to-day, and there is some prospect that the *Fifty-fifth* will also get off during the day. The remaining companies of the *Seventy-first* are ordered to assemble at their armory, at 3 P. M., with two days' rations, to take their departure for Pennsylvania, to join their comrades.

The Defences of Pittsburgh.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Friday Evening.

Work on the city defences is still progressing vigorously, and some of the more important works are now ready to receive the guns. The number of men employed on the fortifications yesterday was 4,605, apportioned as follows: On Herron's Hill, 1,161; on Harrison's Hill, 145; on Mount Washington, 1,363; on Squirrel Hill, 200; and on Negley's Hill, 1,555. There are upward of 5,000 men in the trenches to-day, and with such large working force it cannot take many days to finish the works now in hand. Gen. Bernard, with a competent staff of engineers, was engaged in laying out new works, yesterday, on the other side of the Allegheny, so as to render the city secure against an advance from that direction. Works have also been laid out near Turtle Creek and other important points, but whether it is the intention to construct them now or at some other time we are not advised. It would be the wisest plan to proceed to their construction right away, and no doubt this is the course which will be adopted.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion — Seven Lives Lost.—One of the most terrible steamboat disasters that has occurred on the river for many years, took place last Monday afternoon. The new tugboat *Greenwood*, owned by George H. Power, of this city, in making her first trip up the river, with a heavy tow, exploded her boiler when opposite Barrytown, killing at least seven persons, and seriously injuring others, and making the boat a complete wreck.

The Captain, Henry W. Briggs, of Athens, was blown overboard, and came up between two Canal boats; he received serious injuries by being jammed between them, but it is thought he will recover.

William Sickles, Pilot, of Athens, was seriously injured, and it is thought cannot recover.

Abraham Van Hosen, Engineer; Edward Hollenbeck, deck hand, of Athens; Chas. Hodge, fireman, of this City; Peter Peterson and wife, (colored) and two others, names unknown, were killed.

Besides the crew of the *Greenwood*, a Captain of one of the canal boats, with his wife and three children, were on board at the time of the explosion. The man was seriously injured. The wife and children *are missing*. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but is supposed to have arisen from a defect in the boiler. The *Greenwood* was built in Philadelphia, and was brought up to this city last week. Her machinery worked well on the passage, and she was regarded as a superior boat of her class.—*Hudson Gazette, June 18.*

Lynch Law in Kansas.—We learn from Mr. M. May, who was at the trial and execution, that Wm. Cannon and Jas. Melvine were hung at Highland, in Doniphan County, on Wednesday, June 3.

They had robbed Charley Devine, Mr. Beeler and Mr. Martin of a pair of mules, a wagon and three saddles.

The persons who had been robbed pursued the desperadoes to within a mile and a half of Kennekuk, shot them and left them for dead. The thieves, however, were not seriously injured, and were soon on the road again. Another party started in pursuit, and captured them near Mt. Pleasant, in Atchison County. They were then taken back, and tried at Highland.

A jury composed of twelve substantial citizens gave them a fair trial and brought in a verdict or guilty.

After a prayer was pronounced for the wretched men, they were both hanged.

Thus another terrible warning has been given to the thieving gangs that have been infesting our State. An earnest people will not long allow itself to be cursed by horse-thieves.—*Leavenworth Conservative, June 9.*

Movements of Gen. McClellan.

Albany, Friday, June 19.

Gen. McClellan took the Hudson River Railroad cars for New-York this afternoon.

MR. BRACE ON THE RACES OF THE OLD WORLD.

THE RACES OF THE OLD WORLD: A Manual of Ethnology. By CHARLES L. BRACE, author of "Home Life in Germany," "The Norse Folk," &c. 8vo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

The prominent place occupied in the public mind by inquiries relating to the subjects constituting the science of Ethnology is one of the most noticeable features of the time. It is only of late years that philosophers have agreed to group together under that head the researches now making into the families or races of man—their affinities, dividing lines, and distinguishing characteristics. Yet in this brief space the science has taken titular rank with its elder sisters, and can show its societies, journals, &c., in three quarters of the globe—nay more, it has been rudely invoked to the political arena, where its aid is demanded by contending parties as a new and potent ally. It is impossible to take up a newspaper without observing a tone of argument and reflection on the destinies of nations that would have been scarcely intelligible to our fathers. Struggling and oppressed races, long dormant but reviving nationalities, are the themes orators now delight to dwell on, when they would move most deeply the sympathies of their hearers. So recently as the Congress of Vienna in 1814, it is probable that no considerations of this nature were present to the minds of a single member of it, when engaged in the settlement of the map of Europe, they were volcanic fires smouldering below unconscious feet. Now, however, they are ablaze, and it would seem that events are tending to produce a comparative disregard of the old conventional geographical boundaries of States, and a remodeling of that very map on principles purely ethnological, as national sympathies, popular affinities, indentities of language and religious beliefs. Old statesmen and ministers are vexed with thoughts beyond the reaches of their official souls, based on realities sterner than dynastic usurpation, subtler than political expediency. "Celt" and "Saxon," "Slave," "Teuton," "Scandinavian" and "Magyar," are no longer mere abstractions, but have become the watchwords of angry factions, the battle-cries of peoples struggling in the throes of political birth. The future of a continent even may hang on a despot's version of the theory of dominant races, and an appeal to that be considered sufficient to outweigh the ordinary considerations of right and justice. These facts, which it is impossible to ignore, meet us daily in some shape or other. They have a double operation; they stimulate men both of thought and action to the study of the races of man, and all such studies deepen the conviction that seeks expression by grappling with the facts to which they alone afford a satisfactory key or explanation. Some knowledge of the subject is indispensable to all intelligent persons, but the mass of information collected is so large that inquirers have been repelled by it, until the results are arranged and presented in some practicable shape. Neither French nor English literature offers us any portable work setting forth the existing landmarks of this progressive science. This task Mr. BRACE undertakes in the book now before us. A fair examination enables us to say that he has accomplished it in a manner eminently satisfactory. A traveler himself, and one who, like ULYSSES, has seen "many men and many cities," he combines with these personal advantages a thorough acquaintance with the literature of the science in the various European languages. Though perfect uniformity of opinion on points so open to dispute cannot be looked for, Mr. BRACE may be recommended as always a safe and intelligent guide in whose judgment his readers may place reliance. It may be mentioned that the work has undergone the ordeal of English scholarship, and is now publishing in London by Mr. MURRAY, from whose establishment issue the writings of LYELL, MURCHISON, DARWIN, OWEN, and most of the scientific lights of the age.

Why the study of Man should be neglected until a period comparatively recent, is a problem to which no solution can be given. From the earliest ages, in all the civilizations known to us, natural productions and phenomena have commanded the attention of the highest class of minds, and familiarity with them has always been held to constitute true knowledge. Some of the most ancient Egyptian papyri, in the Demotic character yet deciphered, contain careful lists of natural substances, and their use or hurtfulness to man. Among the Jews we know how large a portion of the wisdom of Solomon, "wherein he excelled all the children of the East Country," consisted in a knowledge "of trees, of beasts, of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes." The Greek deification of the human form is apparent to us in the priceless fragments of art happily still extant; and the Natural History of ARISTOTLE, which CUVIER declares he never consulted without admiration and astonishment, shows how earnest was the quest of the Grecian mind after the hidden things of Nature. The Romans, too, may point to their PLINY, and other followers on the same track of investigation, but none of these acute and searching nations ever conceived the idea of taking for the theme of their studies, MAN, the crown of creation, "the heir of all the ages," his varieties, families, and affiliations. The comfortable sense of superiority common to all ancient peoples which divided mankind into the one favored race and a crowd of outside barbarians, may probably afford a partial reason for this, though it did not prevent their historians from gathering materials which now, scanned by more critical eyes than those of the original collectors, afford us our surest and most indispensable guides. The campaigns of ALEXANDER the Great, the embattled hosts of XERXES, must have afforded opportunities for ethnological comparison and study that will probably never occur again, but the spirit to profit by them was not present, and questions that then might have been readily answered will continue to puzzle the learned of our own and coming generations. Under the Christian dispensation the corrective given to Pagan vanity by the promulgation of the great spiritual truth that God had made of one blood all the nations of the earth, may have checked the study of Races by the fear of arriving at results contrary to the Divine record. Moralists, indeed, in all ages, have told us that "The proper study of mankind is man," and have recommended us to "survey mankind from China to Peru," but the survey and study were alike barren, because the man they had in view was not what actually exists in nature, but a typical puppet or abstraction, wound up and set going to demonstrate their skill in the analysis of human motives and actions. The proper science of Ethnology can hardly be dated beyond the present century. As the history of all great discoveries proves, many minds without concert were engaged simultaneously in the same pursuit. No sooner had BLUMENBACH laid the foundation of the science by the direct application of physiology, as shown in his comparative examination of the crania of the different races, than FREDERIC VON SCHLEGEL demonstrated how important an element in the inquiry was language, and in what manner the evidence it afforded of a community of descent, corroborated and supplemented the conclusions drawn from historical and physiological sources, till it is now regarded as the safest and surest test. There is no need to enumerate the names of those who, in Europe and America have followed the clue given by the first inquirers, and which has conducted them to such splendid historical and archæological results. They are world famous, and the nineteenth century has no prouder title to fame than the fact that in it flourished men such as Bunsen, Bopp, Grimm, Lepsius, Humboldt, Burnouf, Maury, Pictet, Renan, Champollion, Prichard, Rawlinson, Darwin, Layard, Owen, Morton, and Agassiz. To Dr. PRICHARD as the first who grasped in one work the whole extent of the science, his *Physical History of Man* forms an enduring monument in which his excellent good sense and sound judgment are always conspicuous. Not merely a recorder of discovery, but a discoverer himself, time can never deprive his work of value, though subsequent researches starting from his stand-point, have necessarily extended the boundaries of knowledge.

Before defining Ethnology, it may be as well to observe what *is not*. Two subjects, the Unity or Diversity of Man, and the Antiquity of Man on the Earth, are usually connected with it in the popular mind, and the supposition that heterodox opinions on these points, contrary to the received interpretation of Scriptures, are inculcated by it, has caused much odium to fall on it, from the timid and feeble-minded. The fact is, however, that while a determination of these questions, and of many others, may be looked forward to hopefully as the noblest results of its successful prosecution, the science itself is tied to no theories on the subject whatever; its business is to collect materials, to weigh and sift evidence, which, in combination with the labors of the geologist and the natural historian, may in time supply the means for the resolution of these and like difficulties in whose investigation intelligent minds will always find congenial exercise. At present, science knows nothing of origins, and she is no longer science, but hypothesis when she begins to speculate on them.

Ethnology is then a descriptive science, whose province consists in a knowledge of the Races of Men, using the word race in its widest sense, to express the relation derived from community of origin or identity of type. Mr. BRACE adds to his definition, "as determined by the evidence of language interpreted by history," and the paramount value of philological processes is so great that in the *present stage* of the science the limitation is probably correct. The tendency of modern scholarship, as shown in the writings of MAX MULLER and others, is strongly toward the opinion that no evidence can compete with that afforded by LINGUISTICS, as a mode of ascertaining the connection of races. Whether this conviction has not arisen from the disproportionate cultivation of a single branch of the inquiry, may be doubted—one charm of the science is that all studies become subsidiary to it. On extant races at least, Physiology should have something more to say. We are yet unacquainted with the fact whether or no structural peculiarities exist answering to the great ruling characteristics of the leading unmixed races of man. Archæology, Art and Literature, if rightly questioned and as carefully studied, might supply conclusions as definite, for it is not the least remarkable among the operations of the mysterious force we call race—"the accumulated effect of a line of ancestors on their final progeny"—that its presence is traced in every mental and material work, so that the curve of a moulding, the popular tale or saga, may declare its origin as plainly as the conjugation of a verb or the similarity of the numerals. To give a broad example, we all feel instinctively how Chinese and Egyptian remains exemplify the first, and we know it is as impossible for the self-asserting and lyrical intensity of Semitic poetry to take the favorite dramatic or epic form of Aryan thought, as it would be for an artisan of China, "a nation that has never stumbled upon grace," to work in the spirit of PHIDIAS or PRAXITILES. However distinguished, the fact remains that everywhere we meet, in past and present history, families of men marked by a clear stream of inherited physical and mental peculiarities underlying the factitious divisions of empires and political aggregations, across which we see at the present day man calling unto his fellow man, yearning for the brotherhood of sympathy that flows from the consciousness of a common origin and associations. It is in the light that Ethnology gives us in the interpretation of the past, and the guidance to be derived from it for the conduct of the future, that the practical value of the science consists. Viewed without it History is a mere diary of facts, deficient in any link of connection to unravel the confused web of human affairs. Mr. BRACE's manual is offered to those who have felt this defect, as a means of supplying it. In his own words, "to present in brief and clear form the latest and most trustworthy results of scholarship and scientific investigation, bearing on the question of Races, and thus forming a guide—imperfect though it be—to the study of History. History is not merely a journal of battles and the reigns of kings, it is a description of the life of Man, and in no way can this be made so clear as by following down the different lines of descent among the various tribes of the Human Family. Events, institutions, forms of government, revolutions and changes, which before appeared isolated and arbitrary, become under this investigation the national and moral developments of the qualities of certain races, and History is made a clear and scientific record."

In pursuance of his plan, Mr. BRACE adopts eight divisions. After an introductory chapter on the objects of the science and the method of applying philology for the elucidation of ethnological problems, he commences with "The First Historical Races," of Asia and Africa, including the Egyptians, Assyrians, Hebrews, &c. He then discusses "The Primitive Races of Europe," "Leading Races of Asia in the Middle Ages," "Modern Ethnology of Asia," "Oceanic Ethnography," "Ethnology of Africa," "Ethnology of Modern Europe," and winds up, wisely, we think, with remitting to the two last supplemental chapters an examination of the theoretical topics already referred to, and other "General Questions in Ethnology." This arrangement of the matter is sufficiently comprehensive, but we think it errs in being formed on a geographical basis, and that simplicity would have gained and repetition been avoided by following the history of each race or people from its first appearance, instead of breaking and resuming the thread according to local divisions.

Starting from prehistoric times, it is wonderful to reflect how the latest discoveries in geology and paleontology coincide with the view of the earliest ages discerned by the "vision and faculty divine" of the poets, rather than that of philosophers and historians. The latter have sometimes dreamed of an original stock of the human race, endowed with superior intellectual powers, and rich in knowledge supernaturally communicated, a status which all our progress is but a painful attempt to regain. The clearer evidence of facts shows the reverse of this supposition, that man is found as far back as we can reach, in as low a condition as is compatible with the existence of human society, gaining his subsistence from the woods and waters with the rudest weapons and implements imperfectly shaped, to answer his pressing needs. That every progressive improvement was won with toil and labor, and that the forward march, when once begun, was never seriously interrupted, although confided to the hands of races favored by nature and situation to take a prominent part in the world's movement is calculated to raise our ideas of the possibilities within reach of humanity, and to incite us to continuous exertion. By some mysterious law, all national life and motion seems connected with conquest, collision or intrusion. At the earliest dawn of historic time, the first ripple that catches the light is the rise of Hamitic civilization in Egypt, and on the shores, now so lone and desolate, of the Persian Gulf. This reaches its highest expression in Egypt and remains dormant, a spent force, incapable of further extension, though brought face to face with Europe. In Asia it was soon superseded by Semitic influences, in the great Assyrian empires at the rise of that marvelous people who are yet present with us, and still "rule us from their urns." Limited in area and restricted in numbers, when compared with the other great families of mankind, the highest intellectual place must undoubtedly be conceded them, as the founders of commerce, the inventors of alphabetical writing, and the propagators of the three great religions of history—Judaism, Christianity and Mohamedanism. The material sceptre of the world passed from them at the rise of the Empire of the Persians—an Aryan tribe of the race that henceforward becomes dominant in history. We can still, through the Sanscrit Vedas, trace the steps of this great family as a conquering people from Central Asia to the valleys of the Indus and the Ganges. Their Western migration, by which they became possessors of all Europe, except a few mountain fastnesses, by intrusion on an interior race, before history opens, are unknown to us, though philological research indicates that the Gaelic and Keltic branches were the earliest comers, and the tribes afterward known as Romans and Greeks among the later. By what extraordinary concurrence of circumstances and influences, whether of lineage, soil or climate, the latter attained their unrivaled height of mental and physical development, will always elude discovery. It is almost as difficult a question to say what has become of them—whether, as Mr. BRACE holds, they must be sought among the degraded modern occupants of their ancient seats, or whether, as some ethnologists maintain, they were a compound and mixed race, fortuitously produced, and long since resolved into its original elements. A like uncertainty attends the fate of the Roman people, though they were always less homogeneous than the Greeks, and formed rather a political organization than a family or race.

With a few exceptions, as when the Turcoman tribes, under their Tartar Khans, overran Asia and Eastern Europe, or the Semites, under MAHOMET and his successors, strove with indomitable energy to recover dominion of the world, the Aryan races have been the governing people of the earth, and there is no chance of the sceptre passing from their sway. Fortunately for interest of the subject, the characteristics of each division of it are strongly marked and clearly defined; and the great charm of history is to trace the play and opposition of these enduring national qualities, as displayed by the turbulent, imaginative and superstitious KELT; the law-abiding, philosophical and reflective TEUTON; the frank and fearless SCANDINAVIAN; the lithe and subtle SCLAVONIAN; the politic and artistically-gifted ROMAN; the coarse-fibred but practical SAXON. Not only these prominent races, whom we have briefly indicated, will be found described in Mr. BRACE's *Ethnographical Panorama of the World*, but the unhistoric races, whose influence has been minute and unappreciable on the main stream of human progressive development, are also included in his survey—as the oceanic races of the Pacific, the varied populations who occupy the vast continent of Africa; the scattered fragments of an older Europe, including the BASQUES, FINNS, ALBANIANS, and other anomalous tribes, in relation to whom arise many of the most interesting questions of the science.

We have not alluded to the important inquiries which occupy the debatable ground between Ethnology and Physiology, because the shortest possible discussion of them requires more space than a newspaper can command in these stirring times. Such topics are: the origin and permanence of race characteristics—their possible modification by climatic and hygienic influences,—the comparative stability and capacity for improvement of mixed and pure races,—the gradual elimination of inferior races by the principle of natural selection,—on all these and similar questions where his limits do not allow space for dilation, the soundest lines of information are indicated by Mr. BRACE, to whose book we again confidently refer all inquirers.

Commencement Exercises of Princeton College.

The annual oration before the Literary Societies of the College will be delivered, in the First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock. The orator is Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, of Bridgeton, N. J.

Immediately after the oration the Literary Societies, Whig and Clio Hall, will hold their annual meetings.

The meeting of the Alumni of the College will be held in the College Chapel, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. An address, prepared with special reference to this occasion, will be delivered by Prof. JOHN S. HART, LL. D., of Trenton, N. J. A full attendance of the graduates is earnestly requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting.

On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, orations by members of the Junior Class, four from each Hall, will be delivered in the First Presbyterian Church.

The exercises of commencement day, Wednesday, the 24th, will commence at 9½ o'clock. The Master's oration at 3 P. M. Excursion tickets can be had from New-York.

Gens. Fremont and Sigel.

The following correspondence has just been published:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

To the President of the United States:

In the present emergency, will you allow Major-Gens. FREMONT and SIGEL to issue a call for volunteers to march at once to the defence of Pennsylvania and the nation?

FREDERICK KAPP,
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN,
CHALES KESSMAN.

ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1863.

To Frederick Kapp and others:

The Governor of New-York proposes to send us troops, and if he wishes the assistance of Gen. FREMONT and Gen. SIGEL, one or both, he can have it. If he does not wish them, it would but breed confusion for us to set them at work independently of him.

A. LINCOLN.

The Wrecked Steamer Norwegian.

The agents of this steamer, at Montreal, have received a telegraph dispatch from Capt. MCMASTER, of which the following is a copy:

ASPEY BAY, C. B., Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

Yesterday, blowing a heavy gale from the eastward and heavy sea. Ship settled down aft. The sea is at high water up to the spar deck, as far as the mainmast. Part of the cargo above hold is dry. To-day the weather is moderate.

Boats and crew are employed in transporting the baggage to the Humane Society's building, a short distance westward of the Northeast light, where the passengers are comfortably housed, under the care of the Governor.

The ship's company remain by the wreck, and are employed in saving the cargo. If the gales continue to blow, the ship will eventually break up. Exertions are being made to save everything possible.

The depth of water round the ship is 10 fathoms abreast mizen, 5 mainmast, 4½ bridge, and 3¼ foremast, forward dry at low water. A large rock amidship, bulging her up.

Personal.

—Paran Stevens, Esq., of large hotel fame, sailed Wednesday for Europe. The Boston *Transcript* says "his health has become somewhat impaired by too close application to business, and his many friends hope that a few months' respite abroad will completely restore it."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEDICATION OF ST. TERESA'S CHURCH.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' SERMON.

What He Thinks About the War.

The solemn services incident to the dedication of St. Teresa's (Catholic) Church, corner of Rutgers and Henry streets, yesterday morning, attracted an immense concourse of our Catholic fellow-citizens. Although an admission fee of half a dollar was charged, the vast edifice was crowded to excess, and hundreds, unable to gain admittance, thronged the streets in the vicinity. The services were characterized with all the pomp and ceremony of the Catholic ritual, and derived additional interest from the presence and address of the Most Reverend Archbishop HUGHES. Among the clergy who officiated were Father MCNIERNEY, Master of Ceremonies, the celebrant, Father STARRS, who conducted the dedicatory services and the subsequent High Mass, assisted by Rev. Mr. MCGLYNN as Deacon, and Rev. Mr. MCSWEENEY as Sub-Deacon. Among the reverend gentlemen who participated in the services were Rev. Fathers Morrow, Nelligan, Mooney, Farrall, McCarthy, Kregan, Hecker, Curran, Boyce, (Pastor of the Church,) Daly, Duranquet, Quinn, and others. The music, which comprised a mass composed especially for the occasion, by Prof. GUSTAV SCHMITZ, was unusually fine, though somewhat extended, owing to the number of prominent artists who volunteered to assist. Among the voices most noted in the service were those of Mrs. CLARK, of Brooklyn, soprano; Mrs. P. H. CAREY, of New-York, soprano; Mrs. HOLBROOK, alto; Mr. HUBNER, tenor; Mr. HARTMANN, baritone. There was also a splendid chorus of sixteen voices. Prof. SCHMITZ presided at the organ. The solo by Mrs. P. H. CAREY, in the "Benedictus"—selection from the "Stabat Mater"—was particularly pleasing, and the performance of the entire choir unusually fine.

ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES—HIS IDEAS OF PEACE.

The venerable Archbishop was almost too ill to attend, and was obliged to sit while addressing. He took as the text of his remarks the first verse of the one hundred and twenty-first Psalm, one of those that had been recited during the ceremony of the dedication:

"I have rejoiced in the things that were said to me: We shall enter into the house of the Lord."

Owing to his indisposition, the voice of the Archbishop was exceedingly low and faltering; and, though the vast assemblage eagerly listened with breathless interest to catch his words, it was impossible to avoid missing often words, and sometimes entire sentences. He spoke nearly as follows:

These words were uttered and recorded by the holy prophet David, under the inspiration of the Divine Spirit. He had received from God the precept of communication with regard to that wonderful temple, which became the pride, if I might so speak, of Zion, and the decoration of Holy Jerusalem. Yet, it was not for him to erect that great superstructure. He had promise, and he speaks of it as with pride, stating that his soul rejoiced in the things that had been said to him, that he and his should enter into the house of the Lord. The structure itself was mainly, if not entirely, begun and completed by his son Solomon, and certainly we are astonished when we consider its magnitude and magnificence, the riches and splendor of that vast temple. Yet, it was the only one on the globe dedicated to the service of the true God. Now, in a remote sense, I could almost apply the same words to the circumstances which engage our attention and excite our emotion to-day. Of course there is not the same magnificence; there is nothing particularly to distinguish the edifice which has just been dedicated to the same living God, as compared with the temple of Jerusalem. Nevertheless, there are points in our favor in the comparison. After all, as we know, the ancient law was only, the type of that law which the Saviour was to make universal. The ancient law was necessarily circumscribed. But, it so happened that it was retained within the boundaries of a single nation—the chosen nation, to be sure, but a single nation. But the new law has no boundaries; it extends to all nations. Wherever there is humanity there is, either actually or by possibility, the Church of Jesus Christ. A respectable denomination has used this house as a place of worship, according to their system. It seems they wanted it no longer, and those who understood best the circumstances of the locality were of the opinion that it might be purchased, and, if possible, raised to what we, at least, believed to be a higher order of Divine purpose. So that has been done. Your loving Pastor has interested himself much, and not a few of the laymen connected with the neighborhood have done the same in their several ways. To-day we have entered it. Where yesterday was but a speaking desk, which never spoke by itself, to-day there is an altar. Yesterday no grand sound of Catholic music had disturbed the slumbering walls and vaults of this Church; to-day it must have been astonished at the "Gloria in Excelsis." Before to-day there was preaching, no doubt; but, though eloquent and excellent, it was not Catholic worship. It is not what the Saviour appointed. He instituted the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, and commanded his apostles and their successors to do as he had done, as they had seen him do, so that instead of saying, "This is the body of Christ," they have to speak in the name of Christ, "This is my body." Now men and women, who have erred and passed away from the faith of Christ, say this is superstition, idolatry, and altogether ridiculous. This much we call the sacrifice of Mass. It is the only worship on the face of the earth that is acceptable to God, and fit to be offered to him. Why? Because all the rest is man-worship. Multiply hymns, psalms, and let creation unite in the same well meant, well intended chorus of spiritual music, but what is all this? You could do the same for WASHINGTON, living or dead. There would be no difference then between the creature and the Creator. If it be prayer, why, everybody prays. Every man who wants office begs and prays for it. Prayer does not by itself constitute supreme worship, supreme adoration. Neither does preaching constitute it. Unless indeed the speaker cling to the rock, to the anchorage of his church, and his faith, what is his opinion worth more than your own? Now, take away these, and what is left? There is nothing left. There is no act by which the Saviour, the Lord God of Heaven and Earth can be recognized. There was indeed, by His appointment, under the Jewish law, the preparatory sacrifices which recognized Him, but they were insignificant, because they were typical only; the blood of goats, and sheep, and lambs. What did they amount to? Whereas, in the Holy Jesus Christ, and there is one only, He is to be offered up this day for the first time on the newly dedicated altar; that is, the mystical Body of our Lord and Saviour under the form of bread and wine—the reality of the body and blood of the Saviour of the world. Without that we have no means of turning to God. There is nothing left for us. Take that away, and we can pray to God, and pray to man. There are many altars, but there is but one High Priest. Christ himself is the High Priest, and the victim at the same time. There are many pulpits, but one episcopacy. There may be many preachers, but the truths of the doctrine are the same, and no man's will can alter them. If you take from us the holy sacrifice of the Mass, you leave us at sea without compass or rudder. It is on this account that I can repeat—"I have rejoiced at the things which were said to me; I shall enter into the house of the Lord."

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ALLUDES TO THE WAR.

This is neither the time nor place for me to enlarge upon the events which have so broken up the unity of the Christian Church. Nevertheless, it should be the prayer of every good man that the human race might be, somehow or other, even miraculously restored to peace, and brought to rest on the rock of ages, so that the gates of hell shall not prevail against them."—some central point which shall reunite, and bring back the wonted affection and friendship that have been so disrupted by heresy and schism. This should be the prayer of every good man. The idea presses itself upon every one that there is no central point of unity. In the first instance, speaking of Catholics, I may say that they had no hand whatever in bringing about the condition of affairs which now afflicts the land. All that I can say is, that, according to their ideas of duty, they have been loyal to the trusts which their country has placed in them. All I can say further is, that if there were more houses of God, more charitable institutions, more orphan asylums, more hospitals, it would not be too much to hope and believe that in these there would be an electric fire, piercing the very clouds, that, more than newspapers, turn aside the lightning of battle, and the thunders of the battle-field. But, so long as infidelity prevails, so long as heresy and schism—so long as all our wickedness continues, so long, I believe, God will let us use our own means of self-punishment.

We might pray to God by some means that it is impossible for man to penetrate, to bring our unhappy affairs to some conclusion—to end the effusion of human blood. That is a legitimate prayer. Though no one can say that even *in that case there would not be prayer on both sides of the line—one praying against the other.* We can only hope that out of his mercy for both sides of the line, for the whole country, He, in his all-wise and all-powerful providence, will bring about the peace and prosperity of this people. These thoughts have just entered my mind on the present occasion, and I hope that in all our endeavors we will not forget our devotions at the altar—*praying, I will not say for peace, which appears at this moment ridiculous since there is only one side can give peace, and the others won't have it.* We may pray the Almighty to bring matters to a conclusion. *One side can make war, but it requires two to make peace, and it appears that there is only one side now that wants it.* We had peace once. They did not preserve peace. Now, it is one party that is for peace. The other scorns it. *In that state of the case what prospect is there for peace?*

In conclusion, the Archbishop reiterated his hope for the welfare and prosperity of the Church.

The church was crowded throughout the day, and the receipts will go far toward paying off the debt. The building was formerly used by the congregation of Rev. Dr. KREBS, who have removed up town. It was sold for $46,000. It is quite spacious, and well adapted for the purpose of a Catholic Church. The organ is a particularly fine one. The altar is a tasteful structure, and was yesterday fairly loaded with artificial and natural flowers.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, July 1, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 6½, 3342 to 3380 inclusive. *Part III.*—Nos. 2367, 1184, 923, 1834, 2747, 88, 2916, 1641, 2203, 44½, 45, 46, 152, 154, 153, 173, 174, 238½, 590, 805.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Tuesday next. *Part II.*—Nos. 2236, 1234, 1504, 2208, 1734, 2208, 3355½, 1810, 1710, 2336, 2250, 484, 1214.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

A CHILD INSTANTLY KILLED.—A little child 6 years of age, named CORNELIUS RILEY, fell from the roof of building No. 108 Bayard-street, instantly killing him. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest on the body this morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CONVICTION OF A FEMALE FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—MARY ANN MCLAUGHLIN was placed on trial in the Kings' County Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Thursday, on the charge of murder in the first degree. The accused resided with her parents in Park-avenue, near Canton-street, in October last. The father, THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, the mother, CECELIA MCLAUGHLIN, a son named FRANK, 12 years of age, and MARY, aged 19, comprised the family. They occupied the third floor of the house. Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN, the victim, had been blind for some years. With the exception of the son, all were addicted to drinking, and had frequent quarrels. On the afternoon of the 19th of October last, the mother was found dead in her room by the son. She was lying on the floor in a pool of blood, flowing from a dozen wounds. The stove had been upset and all the furniture was disarranged, indicating that there had been a struggle. The father was lying helplessly drunk in a connecting apartment. The son had bought brandy for the father during the forenoon. He went out to play, and on his return met his sister, who was crying. She stated that she had killed her mother, and then told him that the stove had fallen on her. Seeing her lying dead, he awoke his father, who lifted up her head, and, asking how it happened, commenced crying. The accused sent the boy for the Coroner, and requested that he should hold an inquest immediately, so that she could be buried. The Coroner, on visiting the house, at once saw the state of affairs, and caused the arrest of MCLAUGHLIN and his daughter. The latter denied that she was in the house at the time her mother received the injuries from which she died; but it was shown by the boy and other witnesses that she was in the room at the time the murder had evidently been committed. There was no direct proof before the Court as to the commission of the deed, but circumstances were so strongly against the accused as to leave no doubt on the minds of the jury that the injuries sustained by the mother were inflicted by the daughter. The most serious wounds appeared to have been caused by blows from a hatchet. A few witnesses were examined for the defence, but the evidence was unimportant. Nothing whatever was elicited to contradict the testimony of the prosecution showing her guilt. The jury retired about noon on Saturday, and after deliberating for about two hours, brought in a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter in the second degree." On the announcement of the verdict the prisoner evinced considerable feeling, crying and sobbing most piteously. Sentence was reserved until Tuesday. The father had been discharged by the Grand Jury, and appeared as a witness against his daughter. It was shown conclusively that he was so drunk that he could have known nothing of the matter.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—A serious stabbing affray occurred in the Ninth Ward, on Saturday night, in which one of the parties was so badly injured that his life is despaired of. It appears that between 11 and 12 o'clock two men, named WM. DONNOLLY and FRANK MCCAMBRIDGE, got into a quarrel in a rum-shop corner of Fulton-avenue and Hunter-street. MCCAMBRIDGE subsequently left for his home. On arriving at the corner of Fulton and Classon avenues, DONNOLLY, who had followed MCCAMBRIDGE, attacked him with a large butcher knife, striking him on the top of the head, and also inflicting a deep cut in the neck, making a frightful gash of between four and five inches long and 1½ inch in width. The cries of the murdered man attracted the attention of some neighbors, and Sergeant LEICH being summoned, succeeded in arresting DONNOLLY. The wounded man was conveyed to his home near by. The accused was committed to await the result of the injuries.

SUSPENDED.—The Brooklyn *Star*, after an existence of fifty-four years, suspended publication last week for the lack of adequate support.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, TUESDAY, JUNE 23.—Nos. 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 10, 55½, 57, 61, 28, 7, 31, 64, 66, 68, 72, 73, 76, 77, 79, 8.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—Coroner FARREL, of Jersey-City, commenced an inquest on Saturday afternoon, on the body of a respectable appearing man, named THOMAS WALLIS SARGENT, who committed suicide at TAYLOR's Hotel by shooting himself through the head. From facts since ascertained it appears that deceased was a civil engineer, and for about six years past has made his home at the Stevens House in the lower part of Broadway. On Friday afternoon, he came over to TAYLOR's hotel with his baggage and engaged a suite of rooms, stating that he expected his wife, two children and servant from the old country in a few days. On the following morning he was found lying dead on a settee in his room, having shot himself through the head. Amongst his effects was found a letter from his wife, stating that herself and family would arrive in this country about the 28th inst. After the jury had viewed the body the inquest was adjourned to this (Monday) evening.

REGATTA.—The annual regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club will take place to-morrow, at noon from the club house, and is likely to be a very spirited affair. There are twelve boats entered in the first class, ten in the second, and five in the third class.

RECEPTION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The reception of the Twenty-first regiment, New-Jersey Volunteers, notwithstanding the delay of their arrival until near midnight, was a grand affair. The turn-out of the firemen of Jersey City, Hoboken and Hudson City, was the largest that has ever taken place in Hudson County.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 20, 1863.

$6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. N.Oct.& Apr.	106½	1200	Har. Railroad	78
500	do.Fe.& Aug.	107¼	200	do. b10	78
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	101½	100	do.	77¼
5,000	do. New	98½	100	do.	77
60,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	62	100	do.	76¼
50,000	do. b60	63	1200	do.	76
13,000	Mo. State 6s	69¾	300	do.	75¾
5,000	do. b30	70	700	do.	75½
5,000	do.	69⅞	100	do.	75¼
15,000	O.& Miss.R.C.	35	1600	do.	75
16,000	E. 4th M. Bs.	109	400	do. s10	75
6,500	N. Y. C. 6s	101¼	1000	M. S. & N. I. R.	68¾
500	Mich. So. 2d M.	100	500	do. s10	68⅝
1,000	Goshen Br. B.	105	400	do.	68¾
2,000	C.&N.W.1st M.	85¼	300	do. s10	69
5,000	Han.&St.J.1st M.	78	250	do. b30	69¼
1,000	D. L. & W.2 M. B	114	500	do. b15	69¼
30,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	92	100	do. b30	69¼
40	Merchants' Bank	108¼	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114¼
30	Bank of Commerce	105¼	50	do.	114¼
67,000	Amer. Gold	143¼	650	do.	115
100	Canton Co.	26¾	1200	Clev. & P. R.	82
100	do.	26¾	100	do. s10	82
100	do.	27	100	do. b30	82½
100	Cit.GasCo.Brookl'n.	126	100	do. b30	82¼
200	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	31½	300	do.	81¾
100	do.	22	1200	do.	81½
50	Quicksilv. M.Co.	42	100	do. s10	81½
100	PacificM. S.Co s30.	173	200	Ill. Cen.C.R.S. s60.	101
50	do.	174	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	28¾
100	do. s30.	175	100	do. s60	28
150	do.	174½	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	95
200	do. s30.	174	100	do.	94¾
50	do. b30.	175½	100	do.	94½
50	do. b30.	175½	200	do.	94
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	117½	250	do. s30	94
100	do.	117½	100	do. b30	94¼
550	do.	118	100	Clev. & Tol. R s10.	106¼
100	do. s60	118	100	do. s15	106¼
100	do. b10.	118¼	500	do. s10.	107
650	Erie Railway	93¼	600	Chic. & R. I. R.	94¾
150	do. s30	93¼	200	do.	94¼
100	Erie R. Pref. s30.	102¼	350	do.	94
300	do.	102¼	100	Chi., B. & Quin. R.	113
500	Hudson R. R.	121	400	Mil. & Pr.Du C.	50
900	do. s30.	121	200	do. s30	50
200	do.	121¼	100	do. s30	50½
100	do. s30.	121¼	100	do. b15	51
250	do. s10	121¼	200	do. s30	51
300	do. b30.	122	100	do.	51
450	do. s30.	121½	200	M. & P.Du C. 2d Pr.	82
200	do. s30	121¾	500	do. b30	83
300	do. s30	122	300	P., F. W. & C.	65
400	do. b30	123	300	do.	65¼
400	do. b10.	122¾	400	do.	65¾
100	do. s15	122	400	do.	66
50	do.	122¼	300	do. s15	66
400	Reading R.	103	100	do. b30	66¼
50	Mich. Cen. R.	108¼	100	Alt. & Ter. H. R.	42¼
			100	A. & T. H. R. P b30.	66

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Am. Gold	143¾	100	Hudson R.	122¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	69¾	100	do.	123
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s	62	100	do. s3.	122¾
100	N. Y. Cen.R. s3	117¾	1500	Harlem R.	72
100	do. s10.	117¾	300	do. c	72
100	do.	117¾	200	do. s3	72
100	do. b3	118	100	do.	72¼
50	do.	118	400	do.	72¼
300	Erie R. Pref. b3	93¾	200	do. c	72¼
500	do. c	93⅝	100	do. b3	73
400	do. s3	93¾	200	do.	72¾
1200	do.	93⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	68¾
100	do. b10	93¾	150	do. c	68¾
100	do. bnw	93¾	400	do. s10	68¾
100	do.	93¾	200	do.	68¾
100	do. s10	93¾	500	Clev. & Pitts. R. c	81¾
100	do. s5	93¾	100	do. c	81½
200	do. s30	93	200	Mil. & P. Du C. s10	51¾
200	do.	93⅛	100	do. b3	51¾
100	Erie R. Prf.	101¾	100	do. b10	51¾
100	do.	101¾	50	do.	51¾
100	do.	101¾	50	do. c	51¾
50	do. b3.	101¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R. b10	94
50	do.	101¾	150	Chi. & R. I. R. b3	94
100	Chi & N. W. R.	28½			

MONDAY, June 22—A. M.

There was a light Foreign Trade at this port last week. The Import entries fall short of two millions, and the Export clearances fall short nearly one-half of what they would have been but for the strike among the stevedores. This difficulty, we learn, was partially overcome at the close of the week, though it will affect the next as well as the present return of Export values. The Export demand for Specie is unusually light for the month of June. The amount for the week is about half a million of dollars, as against three millions the same week last season. What little demand there is, is for West India account, not equal to the recent receipts from New-Orleans. On the Invasion scare early in the week, the speculation in Gold was carried up for a single day to 147@148½ ℘ cent., but the price subsequently returned to 143@143½ ℘ cent. Exchange on London left off for Saturday's mail at 156. Later in the day the quotation was 156½ ℘ cent. The price of Money on prime Merchant paper, and on the hypothecation of United States and other first-class securities, is 6 ℘ cent. on the Street, and 6@7 ℘ cent. on the former at Bank. The price to the Stock Brokers on miscellaneous collateral is 7 ℘ cent., and the same figure is paid to carry Gold Coin on speculation. The demand from the Brokers was quite pressing through the week until Saturday, when the market eased up. The investments of the public in the New Loan of 1882, according to the payments made into the Treasury Office here during the week, amounted to $7,563,250, which had the effect of keeping the balances of the Office quite full. The balances, Currency and Specie, (the latter to be disbursed on the 1st July to the extent of $3,500,000 for United States Interest,) now exceed $23,155,641, against $20,862,520 at the close of the previous week. The sum of three millions in United States notes was received by the Office during the week from one of the Western depositories of the Government. We learn that considerable private remittances in these Notes are also coming in from the West, a process which ought soon to give relief to the Money market, as remittances in Gold Coin from the interior formerly did in the Summer months.

The Stock Market felt the influence of the demand for Money and the diminished outside interest in speculation throughout the week. Some violent fluctuations were experienced in Harlem, Hudson and Pacific Mail, but otherwise the Share-list wanted spirit, and closed generally lower than on Saturday week. The inquiry for Government Stock of 1881, and late in the week for Treasury paper, kept prices steady, and the former was firm on Saturday on private telegraphic information by the Quebec steamer of June 12, of a higher price in London. The party who bought on this at 109 also took $30,000 of the new 5-20 year Stock, for Europe. The following was the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

American Gold Coin	143@148½@143¾
U. S 6 ℘ cents. 1881	108¾@109
New-York Central	119¾@118
New-York and Erie	94@93
Erie Preferred Shares	102¾@101¾
Rock Island	96¾@94¾
Michigan Guaranteed	114@113¾
Michigan Southern	72@68¾
Michigan Central	110¾@109xd
Toledo	113@107¾
Illinois Central	102@101
Pacific Mail	182@170@174¼
Hudson River	124¾@118¾@120¾@122¾
Harlem Preferred	95@90
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86¾@81¾
Harlem Common	89¾@69¾@82¼@72
Fort Wayne and Chicago	73@66
Chicago and North Western	31@28¾

The price of Gold Coin on Saturday was ½@¾ ℘ cent. higher than the closing quotation on Friday. The sales at the Stock Exchange Board were at 143½ ℘ cent. The Street sales fluctuated between 143½@144 ℘ cent., leaving off 143¾ ℘ cent. There was nothing done in Exchange on London after the sailing of the steamers at noon. The rate is 156@156½ ℘ cent. The Export of Specie, of all descriptions, for the week, is only $522,000, nearly all to the West Indies. The Stock Brokers reported a decidedly improved state of things in the Money market. Borrowers were generally accommodated with much ease, and early in the day at 7 ℘ cent., and many of the old firms on the Street carried over large balances. A million of dollars came out of the Treasury office in excess of the receipts. The receipts for the New Loan were $1,322,750, of which $932,700 was paid in by the Loan Agents, and $390,050 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury. The Stock Market was free from excitement, except on Harlem old shares, which, starting at 78, went down to 70½, then up to 74½ and again down to 72 ℘ cent. Hudson, Erie and Central were steady at the Board, (only one session of which was held,) and rather firm on the Street. The Western Shares fairly supported, Pacific Mail 2½ ℘ cent. up. The following prices, in comparison with Friday night, were quoted on the Street. Government 6 ℘ cents. of 1881, wanted at 109 ℘ cent.:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	143	143¾	Harlem Pref.	90	90
U. S. 6s, 1881	108¾	109	Mich. Central	109¾	109
N. Y. Central	117¾	118	Mich. Southern	69	68¾
Erie	92⅞	93¾	Mich. Guarant'd	113	113¾
Erie Preferred	101¾	101¾	Illinois Central	101	101
Hudson	122¾	122¾	Pittsburgh	82¾	81¾
Toledo	106¾	107¾	Fort Wayne	67	66
Pacific Mail x d	172	174¼	Rock Island	94¾	94¾
Harlem	78¾	72	Northwest	29¾	28¾
Canton	26¾	27	Galena	95	96
Cumberland	21¾	22	Reading	102¾	102¾

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares. The July quarterly Dividend of 6 ℘ cent. by the Chemical Bank is announced to be paid on the 1st July. The half yearly Dividend of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank is 5 ℘ cent., to be paid on 1st July. The Mechanics' Bank half yearly Dividend is 4 ℘ cent., payable 1st July. The Broadway Bank pays 6 ℘ cent., half yearly Dividend on 1st July, and the Bank of North America 4 ℘ cent. The July Dividends this year are nearly all better than the January half yearly divisions:

Merchants'	108	Bank of N. America	108
Mechanics'	118	Hanover	97
Union	115	Metropolitan	115
America	127	East River	98
Tradesmen's	105	Continental	98¾
State of New-York	102½	Commonwealth	99
Commerce	105	Park	125
Broadway	150	American Exchange	105¾
Ocean	95	Chatham	98

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Al. & T. H. firsts	104
N. Y. Cen. subsc'n	101¾	Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	91¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101½	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in	81
Erie R. fourths, '80	109	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	104
Erie R. fifths, '88	103	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d ser.	84
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	58
Hud. R. thirds '75	110	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113	Tol. & Wab. firsts	107
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91¾
M. C. New 1sts, '82	121	M. & P. du C. 1sts	106
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	Chic. & R. I. firsts	113
Mich. S. seconds	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110¾
N. Ind. R. G. L. '68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
M S. & N. Ind. S F	109	Chi. & Pitts. thirds	96
Illinois Central, '75	117	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	52

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, 3,414,436 19, including for Customs, $118,000; Payments, $4,413,138 46; Balance, $23,155,641 25.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $1,995,292, against $2,543,160 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,426,583, against $3,427,216 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $522,000, against $3,077,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $749,000.

The Commercial tables for eleven months of the Current Fiscal year were made up a few days since, after receipt of the official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of May.

The import entries of the eleven months of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of May, exclusive of $1,622,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$166,389,000
Add three weeks in June	7,066,126
Total to date	$173,455,126
Against same date 1862	128,690,957
Increased Import since July 1	$44,764,169

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from the port of New-York, for the first eleven months of the Fiscal year to May 31,

were	$171,595,000
Add three weeks in June	11,897,747
Total to date	$183,492,747
Against same date 1862	132,377,510
Increased Export since July 1	$51,115,237

The amount of Specie exported for the eleven months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to

May 31, was	$50,726,000
Add since June 1	1,189,000
Total to date	$51,915,000
Against same date 1862	25,853,000
Increased Specie Export	$26,062,000

The Legislature of Connecticut has passed a Railway charter of $10,000,000 Capital, one purpose of which is to connect the City of New-York more directly with the City of Hartford, from the line of the New-York and Harlem Road. The only serious opposition which the measure seems to have met with was from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad interest, and this was wholly ineffectual, even to embarrass the provisions of the bill. The following are the closing proceedings of the Connecticut Senate, on Friday, copied from the Hartford *Courant*:

"The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill incorporating the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. Mr. BENNETT offered an amendment, limiting the time for the completion of the road from 1866 to '69. Opposed by Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Phillips said the evident object of the Senators in offering amendments, was to have the bill go back to the House and then defeat it.

Mr. Allen said the gentleman (Phillips) had misapprehended the motives of some of the members who had voted for the amendments. He, for one, had no improper motive in view.

Mr. Phillips exonerated Mr. Allen from the charge, but said it would apply to some others.

Mr. Bennett had no intention of defeating the bill, and pledged himself not to vote against it, provided one or two of his amendments were adopted. He intimated that he had numerous other amendments to offer, should the one under discussion be voted down.

Mr. Adams asked the gentleman (Bennett) if he would place the same restrictions on the N. Y. & N. H. road, as he proposed in his amendment yesterday, viz.: The company to have four stockholders as directors from this State?

Mr. Bennett here made another effort to speak, but

Mr. Dart called the Senator to order, claiming that as he had spoken twice on the amendment, he had no right to speak again unless by consent of the Senate.

Mr. Bennett said he only intended to answer the gentleman's (Adams') inquiry, and he replied in the affirmative.

The Chair desired the Senators to confine themselves to the question under discussion. The debate had already taken a wide range.

Mr. Webb spoke against the amendment, and in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. Bennett's amendment rejected — he alone voting for it.

Mr. Morgans offered an amendment, that 'the office of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company shall be kept in Hartford.' Lost.

Mr. Bennett offered two other amendments, reducing the capital stock from ten to seven millions, and limiting the privilege of increasing the same from fifteen to ten millions. Both voted down.

Mr. Hall spoke earnestly in support of the bill. The State of Connecticut is especially interested in its passage. It will affect our State in the same way the Pacific Railroad does the nation, viz.: by opening the channels of trade and developing the internal resources of our own community. It is an important measure for another reason. There is danger of a foreign war some time. New-England would be in danger of an attack on her coast. The advantage of such a great inland route in time of war would be of incalculable benefit to the Government as well as to the whole of New England. For these two important reasons, if there were no other, he should vote for the bill.

Mr. Morgans, in explanation, said he was not influenced by any railroad company in the course he had taken in opposition to the bill. He did not intend to say anything more in regard to it, but this explanation he deemed necessary.

Mr. Bennett 'didn't wish to take up the time,' but managed, nevertheless, to consume about ten minutes in speaking against the bill.

A little more discussion; after which the bill passed."

The Chicago and Alton Road earned, in the second week in June, $39,302, against $25,252 same week last season. The earnings from Jan. 1 to June 15 are $703,758, against $529,387 same period in 1862.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, June 20, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 30 bbls. Ashes, 24,955 bbls. Flour, 886 bbls. and 354 bags Corn Meal, 166,809 bushels Wheat, 77,911 bushels Corn, 42,742 bushels Oats, 2,914 pkgs. Provisions, and 913 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 55 bbls., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $32@$33, closing heavily at $32 ⅌ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand for desirable styles of goods has been fair for the season, and with generally moderate supplies available, although the work of production is more actively prosecuted, prices are sustained. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "A few Western buyers have appeared in the market, and packages of goods have been seen, as in former times, moving off toward the wharves and railroad depots. Though prospects are encouraging so far as round prices and a heavy army consumption are concerned, we would not raise the expectations of the trade too high, as the experience of the past two years has demonstrated that the markets of a single section of the Union are quite inadequate to insure prosperity to this branch of Northern manufacture."

COAL—Is quiet, owing mainly to the increasing firmness of holders. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of this morning, says: "The activity recorded for some time past still continues, and it is confidently anticipated that, on the 1st prox., a further advance in prices will take place, as many of the miners have enlisted for the defence of the State, and in the Shamokin region some of the collieries have been closed. The receipts, by both railroad and canal, continue large, and full shipments are making both to the eastward and for the supply of the Southern flotilla."

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 100 mats Java at 37c.; 300 bags Maracaibo at 32c.; 400 bags Rio and Santos, part at 31c.; and 125 bags St. Domingo at 28c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is in request and is steady; Middlings, 58c.@59c. ⅌ ℔. Sales and resales, 1,100 bales.

FISH—All descriptions have been less active at slightly reduced prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day at drooping rates. Sales, since our last, 10,600 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5; poor to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 90, chiefly at $5 50@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 60	@$5 00
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 30	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 80	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 7 70
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is depressed and declining; sales, since our last, 870 bbls., at $6 10@$6 90 for poor to good superfine; $6 95@$8 40 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 40 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales 575 bbls. Extra, at $5 40@$7 70 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $3 40@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly, at $4 20 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN — Wheat has been in less request, and prices have favored buyers decidedly. Sales have been made of 123,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 60; Amber Western, $1 48@$1 50; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 48; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 41@$1 42½; Milwaukee Club at $1 27½@$1 40; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 35, and Amber State at $1 50 ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales have been reported today of 135,000 bushels, at 74½c.@76c., chiefly within the range, for shipping mixed Western; 73c.@74½c. for unsound; 78c.@80c. for White, and 76c.@78c. for Yellow Western ⅌ bushel. Rye rules quiet at $1 01@$1 03, according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Sales, 4,100 bushels. Oats continue in slack demand, including Canada at 77c.@79c.; Western at 78c.@80c.; State at 80c.@81c. ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request to-day, at 85c.@$1 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Receipts have been heavy, and sales moderate, during the week, the market closing tamely. The week's receipts were 81,968 Hides; sales, 38,300 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., 20,600 Dry Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, part from second hands, 20@24 ℔s., 25c.@26c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 20 ℔s., 23½c., cash, usual selection; 2,300 Dry Rio Grande, 20 ℔s., 24½c., cash, usual selection; 7,000 Dry Orinoco, 21½ ℔s., 23½c., cash, usual selection; 800 Dry Central American, 20 ℔s., 22½c., cash, usual selection; 1,100 Bogota, 20 ℔s., 21c., cash, as they run; 500 Dry Salted Sandwich Island, 30 ℔s., 18c., cash, usual selection; 2,100 Country Slaughters, 60@70 ℔s., 9¾c.@10c., cash; 1,500 City Slaughters, 60@70 ℔s., 9¾c., cash; 1,400 Dry B. A. Kips, 10@11 ℔s., 25¼c.@25½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 456,400 (same time last year 315,500—year before, 466,200) and 55 bales.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand at 15c.@23c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Has been inactive, here and in Philadelphia, at irregular rates.

LEATHER—The business of the week, in this line, Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The market has been active throughout the week—especially so at the commencement. We have now only a small stock in our warehouses. Prices have improved for most descriptions, and are firm at the advance. Considerable sales are being made for future delivery. *Oak Sole*—In consequence of large sales and only fair receipts, the stock in dealers' hands is much reduced. Prices of all kinds are very firm; both crop and upper-in-rough have advanced 1c.@1c. ⅌ ℔. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 42,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 45 hhds. Porto Rico, at 50c.@52c.; 1,100 bbls. New Orleans (chiefly by auction) at 38c.@50c; 160 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at from 43c.@52c., the latter an extreme rate; and an invoice of Claved Cuba on private terms, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,500 bbls. at $11 75 for old Mess; $13@$13 12½ for new Mess; and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 6½c.@8c. for Hams, 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is quiet at 6c.@7c. ⅌ ℔.; sales 250 boxes. Lard continues heavy; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10¼c., ⅌ ℔. Beef is in demand and is steady; sales, 850 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$22 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@12c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, were confined to small lots of East India, at $8 25@$8 80 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Sales, during the week, 4,000 Payta and 1,000 selected Cape Good Hope Goat, with 1,500 ℔s. Campeachy Deer, and a few small lots Central American do. on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 1,300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9¾c.@12¼c., and Cuba at 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 75,000 ℔s., at 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔., and 15,000 ℔s. Grease, at 8¼c.@8⅞c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 500 bbls., at 44¾c.@45c., mostly at 45c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—A fair business has been reported since our last, both in domestic and foreign, but buyers have had any existing advantage in regard to prices. The sales comprised 135,000 ℔s., domestic fleece, at 62½c.@70c.; 30,000 ℔s. Superfine and Extra pulled, at 68c.@70c.; 350 bales Mestiza, part at 25c.@30c.; 175 bales Cape at 30c.@33c.; 100 bales Mexican at 30c.; 100 bales Syrian unwashed, at about 25c.; 20,000 ℔s. Persian at 26c.; several small lots at prices not disclosed ......The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning, says: "The sales of the week foot up some 250,000 ℔s., domestic, at a range of 68c.@73c. for New-York medium fleece, and 80c.@81c. for some choice lots of Ohio and Pennsylvania, pulled, at 70c.@85c., including standard grades of super and extra. In foreign, there have been sales of about 300 bales Mediterranean and 100,000 ℔s. South American at the usual range of prices."......In Philadelphia, the *North American* says: "The market is unsettled and very dull, buyers and sellers being apart in their views, and the former not disposed to operate owing to the high rates now current in the West; sales of about 80,000 ℔s., however, are reported, mostly old, at from 65c.@70c. net, for low and medium quality fleece. There is very little of the new clip coming in."

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Corn, at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 5,100 pkgs. Provisions, at 25s., by sailing vessel, and 35s.@45s. by steamer, with 150 tons heavy goods, by sailing vessel, at 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For London—7,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 8d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders—Three foreign vessels with Grain, at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For Glasgow—A lot of Grain in ship's bags, at 8½d. ⅌ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British bark, 551 tons, to Rochelle, pipe and hhd. Staves, $55; heavy pipe do., $45, and light pipe do., $35, in gold; a Norwegian bark, 463 tons, to Marseilles, 1,000 tierces Lard, ⅝c.; a British schooner, 191 tons, to Matamoras, $1 25 ⅌ bbl., in Mexican dollars; a British brig, 131 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,800; one, 140 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 55c., and Molasses, $3 25, on deck; a bark, 420 tons, from an Eastern port to Cardenas, Lumber, $9 62½; a schooner, 200 tons, from Calais, Me., to San Juan, Cuba, and back to New-York, Sugar, 60c., and Molasses, $5; a brig, 170 tons, from Calais, Me., to Cienfuegos, and back to New-York, 65c.; a schooner, 192 tons, to Havana, $2,800; a British brig, 240 tons, same voyage, $2,050; one, 150 tons, from Turks' Island to New-York, Salt, 9c.; a bark, 552 tons, from Baltimore to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a British brig, 171 tons, from Lingan, C. B., to New-York, Coal, and a new ship, (not yet named,) 1,100 tons, at Boston, to load for San Francisco, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 27	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Manchester	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	June 6	Hamburgh	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	June 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
Bohemian	June 11	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	June 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
China	June 20	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For California.

———	June 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
America	June 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....6 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY,
Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
REFRIGERATORS of all kinds,
WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS,
WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES,
MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.
Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices. H. H. CASEY.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

COAL, &C

COAL.
E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,
Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier.
W. J. B. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

COKE! COKE! COKE!
METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.
Orders for Coke left at the office of the Gas Works, in 42d-st., west of 11th-av., will be attended to immediately, by HUGH MURRAY, Agent.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

BOURBON WHISKEY.
WILLOW RUN DISTILLERY,
Kenton County, Ky.
S. S. BOYLE, Proprietor.
Bourbon, Rye, Wheat and Malt Whiskey, of choice quality, on hand. Orders solicited.

A RAINY DAY IN THE COUNTRY.—DElightful amusement. Painting the Carte de Visite with Newton's prepared colors; $3 35 will buy a book of instruction and a box of colors. Boston, J. E. Tilton & Co.; New-York, Walter Low, No. 823 Broadway; M. Knoedler, No. 772 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Scoville Manufacturing Company No. 4 Beekman-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND EVERY OTHER CAPACITY.—Ladies in Brooklyn and the country, and proprietors of hotels requiring servants of a superior class, whose characters are investigated, will find the largest and most superior selection, at No. 10 TILLARY-ST., BROOKLYN. Having been established many years under the patronage and approval of the most distinguished families in City and country, my place is the resort of all first-class servants, many of which are Protestants and known to me for a length of time, and in neatness of appearance and competency cannot be excelled.
CHRISTOPHER'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, of the late firm of Manning & Co.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by two respectable girls, one as a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; have good City references; one has lived five years, the other three, in one family; no objections to the country; can refer, by permission, to a gentleman's family in Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Clinton-av., near Flushing, two doors from the corner.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations for two good experienced servants; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; the cook has lived five, three and two years in her last situations, and the chambermaid nearly two years in her last place; would prefer situations together; unexceptionable City references. Address or apply to J. C. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; she understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; she is economical and trustworthy; can produce the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 121 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman with excellent City reference, a situation as first-class cook; has lived with ladies in Europe and New-York; understands meats, poultry, soups and jellies; wages, $10 to $12; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS ASSISTant cook in a first-class hotel in the country, by a respectable German girl; understands her business thoroughly; best of references given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; meat, pastry, and game; is a good baker; boneing, larding, &c., for City or country. Has good references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for many superior servants, whose references are to distinguished families in Brooklyn; also, experienced waitresses and children's nurses; Protestants and others of different nations. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (formerly Tillary-st.) Superior servants for the country.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond, Room No. 21.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTAble woman wishes a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, meats, pastry, jellies, &c., and has most unexceptionable references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHes a situation as nurse, who has lived in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can be seen for two days; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 947½ Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; is a most experienced nurse; first-class City reference as to capability and integrity. Address or apply No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young girl, 15 years of age, to take care of a child, or to wait on the door or to do light housework, &c. Call on Mrs. MARY DORIS, No. 129 East 26th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A young American widow lady, a situation as housekeeper; can be highly recommended; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN aged Scotch woman wants a situation, in a small family, to do general housework and make herself generally useful; washing and ironing; small private family preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., corner 25th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted, by a trustworthy and highly recommended girl, to do the housework of a small genteel family; for neatness, intelligence, competency and pleasant disposition, is an exception to her class; reference in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—SITUATION WANTED AS lady's maid in a private family, by a young German Protestant girl, who understands her business thoroughly; best of references given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; a thorough servant; does fine washing or the chamberwork of a small family; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 101 East 10th-st., at her last employers.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress and chambermaid and sewing; has good City reference from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av, late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., is wanting a number of competent Irish, English and Protestant servants, for the City and country, excellent cooks, washers, ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, tidy girls for housework and those lately landed.

MALES.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable married man, without family, as gardener or coachman; understands the care of a greenhouse, the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and grapery; the best of references. Address A. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days. A lodge preferred.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITuation wanted, by a young man, as gardener and coachman; a good driver; understands taking care of greenhouse and grapery; can bring the best of references. Apply at No. 8 Crosby-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A REspectable young man wants a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; has several years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address, for two days, No. 95 East 23d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by man and wife without incumbrance; the man is a good coachman and gardener; the wife a first-rate cook or laundress; understand their business perfectly; have the best City and country reference; no objections to the country. Address C. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN IN A LARGE LACE AND embroidery store as floor walker or manager; one that understands dressing windows and the business generally. A competent man liberally dealt with. Apply to WILLIAM KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 19, A SITUATION in a wholesale grocery, hardware, or any other business where he can make himself useful. Is a good penman and quick at figures. Salary not so much an object as a position for advancement. References unexceptionable. Address WILLIAM, No. 325 Canal-st.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK AND BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a young man as clerk and book-keeper; the best of reference required; one with some knowledge of the lumber business preferred. Address by letter, stating salary expected, J. W. H. & CO., Brooklyn Post-office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, in a dry goods jobbing house, an assistant book-keeper; one who writes a good hand, and who has experience. Address Box No. 5,098 Post-office.

SHIRT-CUTTER WANTED.—A MAN THAT thoroughly understands cutting shirts, drawers and collars. Apply at once to JACKSON & PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN EXperienced middle aged woman, thoroughly competent to take charge of a first-class new house, having twenty boarders, for the Summer, in a pleasant location, twenty miles from New-York. Address, with references, H. A., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, New-York.

A LADY'S MAID—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO dressing hair in the latest style and can sew, and wishes to go to the country for the Summer months, may apply at No. 389 5th-av., before 9 in the morning or after 6 in the evening.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A COACHman and groom wanted, who can bring good City references. Inquire at No. 29 Lafayette-place, from 8 to 10 A. M., on Monday, 22d inst.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS VALET TO GO to California with a merchant; salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT THE PROTestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., cooks, laundresses, nurses and waitresses, girls for housework; also, farmers and gardeners. None but Protestants need apply. No charge until engaged.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S LARGE IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH CLOAKS,
CIRCULARS, SACQUES, RUFFLES, ROTONDES AND MANTILLAS, FOR JULY AND AUGUST FASHIONS, at
Prices from $20 to $100.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway.

CAREY'S EVENING RIDING OR OPERA CLOAK,
Price, $18, made from Biolley's Scarlet Cloth.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway.
N. B.—This house is particularly recommended to strangers and visitors, on account of their superior garments, both in quality and lateness of design, as also their strict adherence to one price.—*Ed. H.*

CAREY'S WATER-PROOF CIRCULAR AND BONNET PRESERVER,
(Manteau et Voyage,) in ENGLISH TWEEDS and MELTONS, warranted impervious to rain.
Price, $9 and $10, from 52 to 57 inches deep.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway.

CAREY'S LYONS SILK SACQUES,
ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
MADE OF THE BEST TAFFETA,
For Out-door Wear,
At $18, $20, $25, $30, $35 and $40.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway,
Second door from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

CAREY'S GROS GRAIN SILK SACQUES,
At prices varying from $18 to $40, richly trimmed.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway,
Second door from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

CAREY'S LYONS SILK CIRCULARS,
Plain and richly trimmed, from $18 to $60.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway,
Second door from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

CAREY'S GROS GRAIN SILK CIRCULARS,
From $30 to $45.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway.

CAREY'S FLUTED SCARF MANTLE,
At $18, $20 and $25 the Julie.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway.

CAREY'S RUFFLE MANTILLA,
At $16, $18, $20 and $25.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway,
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best-fitting Shirts offered in this City.
FRENCH FLANNEL ARMY SHIRTS,
GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS,
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN
SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. WILLS & CO.
Offer a large assortment of
SILK AND CLOTH CIRCULARS AND SACKS,
BAREGE SCARFS AND CIRCULARS,
LACE POINTS AND MANTLES,
New styles, much below their value.
No. 381 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, June 22,
The greatest novelty from Paris yet exhibited in this country.
TAFFETA IMPERIAL ROBE, composed of Silk and Worsted, with Velvet and Braid on the bottom of the Skirt, making one of the most desirable articles offered this season, will be sold at half the cost of importation.
ALSO,
A few more of those plain colored
TAFFETA IMPERIALS.
Being the only lot in this country—for which we have had so great a sale for the last week. In all shades.
ALSO,
PLAIN AND BROCHE WORSTED GRENADINES.
ALSO,
SILK GRENADINES,
In great variety.
ALSO,
250 pieces more of those 6-4 Check, Stripe, and Plain Paris quality Mozambiques—the cheapest goods offered this season—at 3s.; worth 60c.
ALSO,
DRESS GOODS,
Of every description,
at
GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open at retail, on
MONDAY, JUNE 22,
1,000 GRENADINE ORGANDY ROBES, small flowers, finest Paris quality, fast colors, 17 to 20 yards each, $3 and $4—cost to import $10 to $12.
ORGANDIES, by the yard, in great variety, from 25c. to 50c., worth 50c. to 75c.
JACONETS, from 20c. upwards.
ALSO,
100 pieces, from auction, Paris Printed CAMBRICS and PERCALES, yard wide, the most desirable goods offered this season, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard; cost to import 42c. to 50c.
100 PERCALE ROBES, with SACQUES, new and very desirable for mourning dresses.
AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTS, fast colors, from 12½c. upwards.

SILKS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 22d, a new lot of those CHEAP PRINTED PARIS FOULARDS, in drab and black grounds, very desirable, at 87½c., worth $1 25.
Also,
DRESS SILKS in great variety, from 50c. to $1, with
50 CHENE SILKS at 60c., worth 87½c.
Also,
BLACK TAFFETA, best quality, for Sacques and Mantillas, very cheap.
Also,
BLACK WORSTED GRENADINES, ¾ to 2 yards wide, from auction, cheap.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
Also,
GRENADINE SHAWLS, just received, from low to high cost.
SILK SACQUES and MANTLES, in the newest shapes and styles.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at retail,
On MONDAY, June 22,
A few more of those finest quality
4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, at 25 cents.
Also,
A large lot of
QUILTS,
Purchased at auction at $1 50, worth two months ago $2 50 and $3.
JACONETS, SWISS, NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC AND MULL MUSLINS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Also,
LINENS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, &c., VERY CHEAP.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS
IN DRY GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON.
ALL OUR GREAT BARGAINS
PURCHASED AT THE LARGE AUCTION SALES
FOR CASH.
MARKED DOWN IN PRICE
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS-GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DOMESTIC COTTONS, &c., &c.,
BEFORE THE SEASON CLOSES.
BLACK SILKS,
CHECKED SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
FIGURED SILKS,
FOULARD SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
ALL REDUCED IN PRICE,
AND
WELL WORTHY THE ATTENION OF LADIES.
ALSO,
ALPACAS, BLACK AND COLORED.
MOHAIRS,
MOZAMBIQUES, IN ALL STYLES, SINGLE AND DOMBLE WIDTH.
BAREGES,
BAREGE ROBES, from $3 50 to $4, worth more than double.
POPLINS, POIL DE CHEVRES, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL MARKED DOWN IN PRICE,
AND CHEAPER THAN CAN BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF PRINTS, SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SILK CLOAKS AND
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES,
AND FOR WHICH WE SOLICIT
AN INSPECTION FROM LADIES
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
On hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
For the Army, Navy and Travelers.
SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,
A splendid assortment.
A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
CHENE SILKS, best quality, at $1 50, WORTH $2 25.
MOIRE ANTIQUE at $1 75, WORTH $4.
SILK FOULARDS, new designs, at 75 cents, quality of $1 25.
CRAPE MARETZ ROBES, with ruffles, at $5 and $7 the dress—22 yards.
PLAIN BAREGE GRENADINE, double width, at 38c. worth 60c.
PLAIDED GRENADINES, VERY BEST QUALITY, double width, at 38c., worth from 50c. to 75c.
TWO CASES PRINTED LAWNS, at 35c., quality of 50c.
PIQUES AND MARSEILLES, for sea-shore and house dresses, at 68c., cost to land $1 and $1 25.
NEW ALPACAS and LUSTRES.
$10,000 RICH LACES and EMBROIDERIES, marked down to liquidate this line of business especially; GREAT REDUCTION this week on hem-stitched handkerchiefs, fine quality.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
AUCTION GOODS CLOSING OUT.
CLEARING OUT BONNET RIBBONS, 6c. to 15c.
CLEARING OUT BONNET RIBBONS, 18c. to 35c.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 2c., 3c., 6c., 8c.
CLEARING OUT FLOWERS, 3c., 6c., 9c.
STRAW GOODS
CLOSING OUT.
2,000 SPLIT-STRAW BONNETS, 25c., 50c., 75c.
1,500 SPLIT-STRAW BONNETS, $1 to $2 50.
1,500 NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, 25c. to $1 50.
STRAW BONNETS, 10c. to 25c.
STRAW BONNETS, 31c. to 50c.
STRAW BONNETS, 56c. to 75c.
STRAW BONNETS, 88c. to $1 25
3,000 SHAKER HOODS 25c.
BLOOMERS, 18c. to 31c.
BLOOMERS, 37c. to 63c.
BLOOMERS, 75c. to $1 50.
GREAT SALE,
IMPORTERS' STOCK
OF LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
CLOSING OUT,
AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
200 RICH PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $2 and $2 50.
200 RICHER PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $3 and $3 50.
150 RICHER PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $4 and $5.
GREAT SACRIFICE.
300 PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $2 and $2 50.
250 PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $3 and $3 50.
200 PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $4 50 to $8.
100 EXTRA RICH, worth $25, at $10.
SILK TWIST MITTS, 25c., 31c.
SILK TWIST MITTS, 37c., 50c.
SILK TWIST MITTS, 63c., 75c.
CLOSING SALE OF PARASOLS.
350 RICH STRIPED SILK, 75c.
500 EXTRA HEAVY RICH SILK, $1.
250 RICH SILK, WITH FRINGE, $1 25.
FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK.
CHEAP LOTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c. to 50c.
8,000 ALL LINEN BOSOMS, 12½c.
500 LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK
AND LACE GOODS FROM AUCTION.
300 Lots of HOSIERY FROM AUCTION.
3,500 PAIRS MISSES' AND BOYS', 5c. to 12c.
2,000 PAIRS MISSES' BALMORALS, 12c.
3,000 PAIRS FANCY HALF-HOSE, 10c., 12c.
2,500 PAIRS FINEST LISLE-THREAD, 25c.
1,500 PAIRS ENGLISH MORAVIAN HOSE, 20c.
5,000 PAIRS LADIES' HOSIERY, 12½c. to 25c.
3,000 PAIRS GENTS' ENGLISH HOSE, 10c., 20c.
CHEAP LOTS OF GLOVES.
2,000 PAIRS LADIES' FINE GLOVES, 8c., 10c.
1,500 PAIRS FANCY LISLE GLOVES, 12c., 15c.
2,500 PAIRS EXTRA STITCHED BACKS, 20c., 25c.
15,000 FANS OF
EVERY STYLE CLEARING OUT, 4c. to $1.
GREAT CLEARING SALE OF SPOOL COTTONS
THIS WEEK.
16,000 SPOOLS SEWING COTTONS, ½c. and 1c.
10,000 SPOOLS SEWING COTTONS, 2c.
20,000 SPOOLS 200-YARD COTTONS, 4c.
15,000 200-YARD GENUINE
COATES' COTTONS, 6c.
200-YARD WILLMANTIC, 6c.
BEST SPOOL SILKS, 1c.
12 SKEINS BEST SEWING SILKS, 7c.
BEST QUALITY FIVE-YARD
SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
VERY BEST NEEDLES, 3c. per paper.
20,000 PAPERS PINS, 4c.
5,000 BEST BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, 6c.
COMBS, BRUSHES, TAPES, PERFUMERY,
BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, WITH LARGE
STOCK OF GOODS OF EVERY KIND.
KINZEY SELLS TO STOREKEEPERS
AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

ALL STRANGERS VISITING
NEW-YORK CITY
Will find at R. H. MACY'S
a full and complete assortment of
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE SHAWLS, LACE MANTILLAS,
KID GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS, RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, UNDER WEAR,
PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, &c.
N.B.—We continue to sell our ladies' and gent's KID GLOVES at ONE DOLLAR a pair.
Equal in quality to any Kid Glove in the City.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS.
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, $5, warranted worth $10.
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, $6, warranted worth $12.
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, $8, warranted worth $16.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS, $6, warranted worth $10.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS, $8, warranted worth $16.
Also, Mantillas and Shawls, all prices up to $50, at prices that will defy competition.
Black Pusher Lace Flouncings, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, and $3, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Thread Lace Vails, from $2 50 and upward.
Black Guipure, Thread and French Laces, all widths.
Valenciennes Laces at 1s. per yard and upward.
Real Point, Valenciennes and Guipure Collars and Sets.
Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, from $2 and upward.
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Trimmings.
Together with a general assortment of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 429 Broadway.

CLOSING-OUT SALE FOR JUNE.—RIBbons at 25 cents, worth 50 cents; do. at 3s., worth 75 cents; Straw Goods all reduced to close out; Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 25 cents, worth 50 cents; fine French Embroidered Corsets at $2, worth $4 50; Hoop Skirts reduced; Lace Shawls and Mantillas at one-half the cost of importation. Also, Embroideries, Laces and White Goods at greatly reduced prices. Sale positive. No reserve. J. BLUXOME, No. 1,117 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

PLAIN, FANCY AND CHECKED SILKS.
FINE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BRAIDED ROBES, AT REDUCED PRICES.
A large assortment of novel designs, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MANTILLAS.
Our entire Stock of Fashionable Paris Shapes
At Retail, at a
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES!
Large Stock at Retail, at Reduced Prices.
Lace Shawls, Veils, Barbes, Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Caps, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 to 49 CATTHERINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS AT RETAIL!
A full assortment of Mourning and Part-Mourning goods, including Summer Fabrics of every description.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS—REDUCED PRICES!
On and after MONDAY, June 22, we will offer
AT RETAIL,
our present large and attractive stock of Organdies, Grenadines, Bareges, Mozambiques, Poplins, Lawns, Alpacas, Challies, French and English Prints, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO
W. K. PEYTON'S
"CATALOGUE OF BARGAINS"
FOR THIS WEEK.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
PARIS MOZAMBIQUES, double widths,
at 2s. 6d. and 3s.; former price, 4s. and 5s.
PLAID and STRIPE VALENCIAS and CRAPES,
at 20c. and 25c.; former price 2s. 6d. and 3s.
SILK CHECK POPLINS, very handsome,
at 3s.; former price, 4s. and 6d., "a Bargain."
DRESS GOODS, in variety,
at 1s. 6d.; former prices, 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.
DRESS GOODS, a large assortment,
1s.; former price, 1s. 6d.
DRESS GOODS, at 6c. and 8c.;
former price, 12½c.
BLACK SILKS, at 6s.; former price $1.
BLACK SILKS, at $1; former price $1 25.
BLACK SILKS, at $1 15; former price $1 40.
BLACK SILKS, for Mantillas, very heavy, at $1 37½, former price $1 75.
BLACK SILKS, very finest goods, at $1 50 and $1 75, "very cheap."
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Choice Shades, at $1 12½.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Choice Shades, at $1 25.
From Auction.
MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.
BLACK SILK SACQUES, at $6 50, former price $10.
BLACK SILK SACQUES, at $10, former price $13 50.
BLACK SILK CIRCULARS, at $9, former price $12.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, at $12, former price $15.
All our immense stock of more expensive garments reduced in proportion to the above.
Also from Auction, a large stock of
FRENCH AND PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation about 150, at $5 each, worth more than double the price.
SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
STELLA SHAWLS, with Broche Borders, $2 50.
STELLA SHAWLS, with Broche Borders, $3.
LAMA SHAWLS (new styles,) at $3 50.
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, at $3 50, $4, $4 50.
BARGAINS IN SUN UMBRELLAS,
ALL SILK, at $1, worth $1 50.
SUN UMBRELLAS, Steel Frames and Carved Ivory Handles, at $1 25—former prices, $1 75.
SUN UMBRELLAS, Steel Frames and Carved Ivory Handles, (larger sizes,) at $1 50, $1 75, and $2—former prices, $2 to $3.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
FAST COLOR PRINTS, choice styles, at 12½c. and 15c.
BLEACHED SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 12½c.
HEAVY TICKING, at 20c. and 22c.
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS, at $2, worth $3 50.
FINE SLATE LINENS, from auction, at 28c., worth 44c.
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS, at 20c., worth 35c.
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS, very rich, at 25c., worth 40c.
LADIES' LINEN HDKF'S., at 9c., worth 12½c.
GENTS' LINEN HDKF'S., very fine, at 2s., worth 3s.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
We have purchased over 500 cases of STRAW GOODS this day, being the entire Balance of Four Manufacturers' Stocks, and shall have them ready
MONDAY, June 22.
The prices will range from 33 to 50 per cent. below last month.
We have WHITE LEGHORN, RYDAL, and SPANISH BLOOMERS, 25, 31, 44, 56 cents each and upwards.
WHITE PEDAL ALBONI and RYDAL BLOOMERS, 44, 56, 75, and $1—Every Size.
SPLIT STRAW BLOOMERS. (Fine,) Every Shape, $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $2.
Thousands of COLORED BLOOMERS, Plain and Fancy, 25, 31, 44, 56, 75, and $1 each—an Endless Variety.
In our Job Department you will find BLOOMERS at One Cent, at 10 cents, at 25 cents, at 31 cents.
Bargains in SPLIT STRAW BONNETS.
Grey and Tan HAIR BONNETS, from 75 cents each upwards.
Colored and White SHAKERS, 25 cents each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth Block East from Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
Drabs, Corns and Whites, 25, 31, 38, 44, 56 and 63 cents per yard. Bargains!
700 Cartoons of New Plain and Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, this week's purchases.
Nos. 4 and 5 Trimming Ribbons, every color, 81c. and 95c. the piece.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
The usual assortment of
FASHIONABLE SHADES IN MILLINERY SILKS.
Cheap BLONDS and MILLINERY LACES.
GAUZE, BAREGE, PUSHER and THREAD VEILS, under regular prices.
Ten thousand pairs of SILK TWISTED MITTS, both Long and Short Running, from 25 cents to $1 the Pair. Bargains.
We have KID GLOVES, Plain and Brocaded Backs, at 44c., 56c., 75c. and $1 the Pair. Warranted.
Gents' Real LINEN THREAD GLOVES, at 12 cents the Pair.
New Styles in LADIES' LISLE GLOVES and HOSIERY.
EMBROIDERED SETS and COLLARS, at 25c., 31c., 44c., 56c., 75c. and $1 each! REALLY CHEAP. AUCTION LOTS.
LINEN COLLARS, New Styles, at 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c. and 12c. each.
One thousand dozens of LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 8 cents each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS
EVERY DAY!
STRAW TRIMMINGS!!!
DRESS TRIMMINGS
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—To Marry or Not to Marry.

WINTER GARDEN—The Corsican Bride.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

GOUPIL'S—No. 772 Broadway—The Union Dash into Fredericksburgh.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning a special dispatch from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, which will set at rest all the Copperhead stories of disaster which for the past few days have been industriously circulated. There had been no engagement whatever up to the date of the dispatch, involving any portion of Gen. HOOKER's army except the cavalry, and of the doings of this arm of the service our readers have been very fully informed. There have been cavalry skirmishes, fights and reconnoissances daily, uniformly resulting to our advantage. Some 250 prisoners have been captured within the last three days. No enemy, we are assured, is on or near the old Bull Run battle-ground, and a report of the appearance of a rebel force by way of Dumfries is totally false. Our correspondence, giving further details of the situation, is to the 20th. The brilliant cavalry fight at Aldie on the 18th was followed, it appears, on the 19th, by another equally brilliant, near Middleburgh. Gen. GREGG's division was again engaged, and after a severe fight drove the enemy from the field, capturing one hundred prisoners, and the rebels leaving their dead and wounded behind. The location of the main body of LEE's army is probably by this time fully ascertained. The greater portion of EWELL's corps is believed to be still around Winchester. LONGSTREET's corps was in the Loudon Valley on Thursday, but it subsequently moved back, apparently into the Shenandoah Valley. HILL's corps, which was the last to leave Fredericksburgh, has not been positively heard from, but it is expected by way of Warrenton. It is now not considered probable that LEE will attempt to cross the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, where he crossed last year, as Gen. HOOKER's present position is such as to make such an attempt extremely foolhardy.

We learn from our special correspondent at Harrisburgh that a heavy force of rebels still linger in the vicinity of Hagerstown and Williamsport, Maryland. On Saturday morning their movements indicated a retreat to the Virginia side of the Potomac, but in the afternoon they movod up in considerable force toward McConnellsville and Bedford, Pennsylvania. Gen. MILROY is expected to take care of this force. Troops continue to concentrate rapidly at Harrisburgh, and some have been sent forward to the scene of danger.

It was reported in Harrisburgh last evening that the rebel force at Hagerstown and Williamsport numbered 40,000, but this is probably an exaggeration. Three hundred cavalry were reported at Mercersburgh, Penn., stealing horses and pillaging generally. They were said to have with them eighteen pieces of artillery. Another force was reported within eight miles of Gettysburgh. Ample preparations, our correspondent assures us, had been made to receive them. There was a rumor that the rebels had crossed South Mountain in Pennsylvania, and were marching eastward, but it was not confirmed.

At 4 o'clock on Friday morning, a detachment of JENKINS' force entered McConnellsburgh, Penn., on their retreat from Chambersburgh, opened all the stores, and helped themselves to boots, shoes, hats, provisions, and everything else they could carry away. The town was completely taken by surprise, and the citizens were unable to secure their horses, large numbers of which fell into the hands of the enemy, besides about $12,000 worth of cattle. One of the rebels was shot through the neck in an attempt to capture a horse, and his companions threatened to burn the town, but they did not carry the threat into execution. The telegraph operator succeeded in making his escape, but the office was gutted and the instruments were carried off. The rebels left in the direction of Hancock, Md.

A dispatch from Baltimore announces that Frederick, Md., was occupied by a small force of rebels, on Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock. They were probably a party of IMBODEN's raiders. They made but a very short stay, however, and their presence created no panic in the city.

A party of rebel cavalry, numbering about one hundred, on Friday crossed the Ohio River into Harrison County, Indiana, for the purpose of making a raid into the interior. At Orleans they skirmished with and repulsed the Home Guards, and then moved toward the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The militia, with the convalescents from the hospitals at New-Albany and Louisville, started in pursuit, overhauled the rebels, defeated them, killed a number and captured nearly all the rest. A call for twenty thousand volunteers, to [illegible] for six months, has been issued by Gov. MORTON.

The rebels have lost another iron-clad—so says the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 20th. Dispatches received in Richmond from Savannah announce that the iron-clad steamer *Atlanta*, formerly known as the ram *Fingal*, commanded by Capt. WEBB, steamed out of Savannah harbor, was attacked by two of our iron-clads, and captured, after an action lasting thirty minutes. By just so much are the defences of Savannah reduced. The locality of the fight is not stated, but it probably took place in Warsaw or Ossabaw Sound.

Official advices from Gen. GRANT's army to the 16th inst. have been received. The rebels had at last waked up. They commenced a vigorous fire with artillery and musketry along the whole line on the 15th, keeping it up most of the day. It was without much effect, however—only wounding two or three of our men. The siege was being pressed with vigor on all sides. The defences in the rear were being daily strengthened, and JOE JOHNSTON was not feared.

We have intelligence of the capture of one noted blockade runner and the destruction of another. The U. S. steamer *Florida*, on the 11th inst., after a long chase, captured the steamer *Calypso*, off Frying Pan Shoals, thirty miles southeast of Wilmington, N. C., and on Saturday she arrived at Philadelphia, in tow of the steamer *Massachusetts*. She is an iron screw steamer of great speed, and has on board a valuable assorted cargo. She was from Nassau, N. P. The steamer *Havelock*, also from Nassau, was sunk near Morris Island, off Charleston, on Thursday week, by the fire of our blockaders, while attempting to run in by the Sandford Channel. A steamer was recently sunk while attempting to run out, probably loaded with cotton. She was supposed to be the former gunboat *Isaac P. Smith*, captured by the rebels in Stono River.

A rebel pirate has been spoken by one of our pilot-boats in the track of Liverpool bound vessels, between Montauk Point and Nantucket. On the 17th the pilot-boat *Charles N. Marshall*, fell in with a fishing schooner belonging to Boston, which had been boarded on the day previous by a pirate. Subsequently the pirate came alongside the *Charles N. Marshall*, and made inquiries as to the probability of finding any square-rigged vessels in the vicinity. She is described as a three-masted schooner, apparently of English build, and carrying three guns.

Gen. SCHENCK, commanding the Baltimore Department, has issued an order prohibiting the circulation of the New-York *World*, *Express* and *Caucasian*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the Chicago *Times* in his Department.

The slaughter of the negro troops by the rebels in the battle at Milliken's Bend, has induced Gen. GRANT to issue an order declaring that hereafter, should any soldier, whether white or black, wearing the uniform of a United States soldier, be captured and executed, retaliatory measures will be adopted by him, and rebel soldiers in his hands will be treated in like manner.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of New-York* arrived at this port yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th inst. Her news is not so late as was received by the *Norwegian*, off Cape Race, but her mails are several days later than have before reached us. A vessel which had arrived at Scilly reported having been boarded on the 5th of May, in lat. 4 north, long. 30 west, by a boat from the rebel pirate *Georgia*. The question of the legality of convoying vessels by the war-ships of neutral Powers was to come up in the House of Lords, on the 20th, copies of instructions to the British Admiral in the West India waters having been moved for. The case of the *Alexandra* was set down for the 22d, at Liverpool. The *Europe* of Frankfort publishes the official text of the American dispatch announced by the *Journal of St. Petersburgh*, and an analysis of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's reply to the Cabinet of Washington. The Russian Minister, in order to be able to give his reply as early as possible, has addressed it to Mr. CLAY, Minister of the United States at St. Petersburgh. Prince GORTCHAKOFF expresses the Czar's sentiments of affection and gratitude at the attitude of the United States Government under the grave circumstances in which Russia is placed.

GENERAL NEWS.

No regiments left the City for Pennsylvania yesterday. The Sixty-ninth was to have gone, but it was found impossible to procure transportation. They will go at 7 o'clock this morning, and will be followed during the day by the Sixth, the Fifty fifth and the remaining companies of the Seventy-first.

The Twenty-second Connecticut regiment, nine months men, whose term of service has expired, will remain at Fortress Monroe for the present.

Archbishop HUGHES, in his sermon at the dedication of St. Teresa's Church, yesterday, took occasion to say that while one side can make war, it requires two to make peace, and, as only one side seemed disposed to peace, he asked what prospect there could be of peace being secured?

Bermuda papers to June 10, by the *Eliza Barss*, contain no news of consequence. The rebel steamers *Columbia* and *R. E. Lee* sailed on the 5th for Nassau.

The Forty-fifth Ohio, stationed at Somerset Ky., has passed resolutions denouncing VALLANDIGHAM's nomination in the strongest terms.

There was a better supply of Money to the Brokers on Saturday, at 7 ℔ cent. The price of Gold Coin closed 143⅝, and Exchange 156¼. The Share list, except Harlem, closed steady. The price of Government 6 ℔ cents, of 1881, rose to 109. The sales of the New Loan of 1882 amounted to $1,322,750.

Transactions in Breadstuffs on Saturday were restricted, though prices favored buyers decidedly. Provisions, Cotton and Whisky were in fair demand at uniform figures. Sugars and Molasses attracted more attention. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Tallow, Hops, Hides, Leather, Seeds and Fish. Hay was in good request. Petroleum was depressed and declining. Freights were inactive, with 612 vessels of all classes in port.

MISFORTUNES OF THE REBEL NAVY.—We have intelligence of the capture of two rebel iron-clad vessels—one of them the blockade-runner *Calypso*, an English-built iron screw propeller, which was captured near Wilmington, N. C., on the 11th inst., and the other the famous ram *Fingal*, which was attacked on the 18th or 19th inst., near Savannah, by two of our Monitors, and captured after an engagement of thirty minutes. We think it must be something like fifteen months since the *Fingal* crossed the ocean from England, and ran the blockade into the port of Savannah. There she was covered with railroad iron and plates, converted into a ram, and was kept for a long time watching the chance to run out. It was intended that she should attack our blockaders at Savannah and Charleston, in the style in which our blockaders at New-Orleans were attacked by rebel rams shortly after the opening of the war. It was also feared she would attack our land forces stationed at Port Royal, and a great panic was produced there last September by the announcement that the *Fingal* was coming. The rebels for a long time threw out mysterious and menacing hints about her, and some months ago distinctly announced that the hour had almost come when they were going to cry havoc and let slip the rams of war—of whom the *Fingal* was the most terrible. But when we sent the Monitors down to cruise around the harbors of Charleston and Savannah, the *Fingal* thought proper to lay very low; and the fearful example that the Monitors made of the iron-clad steamer *Nashville* was not of a kind to entice the *Fingal* to try her luck while they were around.

It seems, however, that she had the audacity to steam out of the harbor last week and it would seem also that the ever-vigilant Admiral DUPONT was ready for the event. It adds another to the long catalogue of misfortunes which have befallen the rebel navy on the seaboard and on the Western rivers.

Gen. Hooker and his Detractors.

There seems to be in certain quarters a determination that Gen. HOOKER shall not succeed. Nothing has been left unsaid or undone to weaken the confidence of his soldiers in his leadership, and to prepare the people for his being overmatched and overwhelmed. Flippant criticism, jaunty raillery, bitter sneers, high dudgeon, rueful repinings and hysterical despair—all the resorts that could excite contempt for the commander and alarm for the country—have been exhausted. Gen. HOOKER still retains command, and will to the end of the campaign. The Government trusts him, the soldiers follow him, the people believe in him. But if the spirit that has been shown against him be any index, it may well be doubted whether his triumph over LEE would excite more disappointment and grief among the rebels than among the Copperheads.

What the issue of the present movements of the two great armies will be we do not venture to predict. It is presumptuous in any man to attempt it; for there has never been a campaign yet since human war began, in which fortune—"that name for the unknown combinations of infinite power"—did not play some unforeseen part. Gen. HOOKER may fail. Were he the greatest General that ever lived, there could be no absolute certainty of his success. We hope, nay expect, that he will prevail; by no means do we aver it in advance. Time alone can settle that. But until it is so settled, Gen. HOOKER is entitled to just and generous judgment. The jealousy that cannot restrain itself until the event, but seeks to impair his influence over his soldiers, and to condemn him before public opinion, while he is still in the smoke of battle, is detestable. If it be supposed that the prospects of any other commander will be advanced by any such treatment of Gen. HOOKER, there never was a more egregious mistake. Its whole tendency is to impress the people that claims which produce so bad a spirit must be themselves bad.

The only plausible reproach that the enemies of Gen. HOOKER can urge against him is his retreat from Chancellorsville. Whether that retreat was wise, under the circumstances, and whether, if so, its necessity was occasioned by causes for which the General in command was responsible, are questions still unsettled in the public mind. The facts have never yet been fully and distinctly enough reported to authorize a final judgment. It is declared by all competent critics that the general plan of the movement was excellent; and it is undeniable that, up to a certain advanced point, it was carried on with signal success. The retrograde movement over the river, though a very dangerous operation, was executed, too, in the most satisfactory manner. There was excellent generalship in the management of both the advance and the retreat; and this is pretty good reason for believing that there was no very bad generalship in any part of the business. That, at least, must be the President's conviction, for otherwise he would long ere this have devolved the command upon some more competent man. The Government must necessarily have a more thorough understanding of the facts of the case than the public could have possibly gained from the few official reports yet presented. But even if it can be established that Gen. HOOKER made mistakes in his operations about Chancellorsville, it by no means proves that he ought to have been superseded. There never was a General yet who did not sometimes miscalculate; and there never will be until the human mind attains infallibility. A long series of failures may justly be taken as good evidence of incapacity; but it would be presumptuous to assume it from one failure only. And yet the devotees of Gen. McCLELLAN, whose whole career as commanding General was one continuous history of baffled effort, have spared no pains to destroy all confidence in Gen. HOOKER, because of that single, half-understood instance.

It still remains to be proved whether the present commander of the Army of the Potomac is equal to his prodigious responsibilities. But there are, at least, three very material points in which he has shown eminent military wisdom and efficiency.

The first is in the proper organization, and use of cavalry. Gen. McCLELLAN attached but little importance to that arm of the service. It was very imperfectly organized under him, was never compacted into any strong force, and was scattered over the country with picket duty for its chief business. Gen. HOOKER completely remodeled it, consolidated it into one corps, gave it an independent command, encouraged it to undertake great enterprises, and the consequence has been that no part of the army has struck greater terror into the enemy. The sorry figure which STUART, the rebel cavalry General, cuts now, as contrasted with that which was so formidable to the popular imagination a year ago, is the best commentary on the change which has been wrought by a bolder spirit and a more enlarged comprehension in our Commanding General.

The second great improvement has been the breaking up of the old habit of straggling, which used to contribute more than anything else to the demoralization of the army. It is the general testimony of the correspondents that the methods employed by Gen. HOOKER to stop this have been singularly effective.

The third reformation has been in imparting celerity of movement. McCLELLAN never moved his forces with speed. It took him about two weeks to move his troops from Williamsburgh to his line of operations on the Chickahominy—a distance of only forty or fifty miles, though he met with no resistance on the way, and there was an urgent necessity to give the retiring enemy as little time as possible. The march from Washington into Maryland, to meet LEE, was made in much the same deliberate style. McCLELLAN seldom or never, no matter what the emergency, pushed the body of his troops beyond ten or twelve miles a day. HOOKER has just accomplished forced marches of from twenty to twenty-five miles for days in succession. To have brought up the army to this high degree of mobility is, in itself, a grand point gained.

The Army of the Potomac, though considerably reduced in numbers, was never in so effective a condition as it is to-day; and there is no good reason for doubting that the same skill which has so shaped it, will be equally competent to handle it. If this turns out otherwise, sincerely as we may regret it, we shall not seek to evade the truth. But we protest against a condemnation before trial. It can spring from no worthy motive. It can secure no good end. It is unjust to Gen. HOOKER, it is injurious to the army, and in every sense it is a public scandal.

The Army of the Potomac.

All the rumors of battles, victories and disasters in front of Washington last week, were *canards*. All the statements that HOOKER's army had retreated behind the defences of Washington, were false. All the detailed accounts that LEE's army was planted at Bull Run, and stretched from Dumfries to Leesburgh, and across the Potomac, were bogus.

We have an authoritative statement this morning from Headquarters that there has been no engagement whatever up to date, (last night) involving any portion of Gen. HOOKER's army except the cavalry. From the same authority we learn that there has been no enemy on or near the old Bull Run battle field, nor at Dumfries, and we know positively that no rebels are at Leesburgh, nor anywhere near it. We do not announce Gen. HOOKER's line, but we know it is an excellent one, and one which LEE is hardly likely to approach at present.

LEE's army does not seem to be massed in one position, and his designs are as closely veiled as ever. There would appear to be one corps in the Shenandoah Valley, a second in the Loudon Valley, and a third somewhere on the upper waters of the Rappahannock. It may be that these three positions represent three lines of action which he had projected. But this, the second week of his active campaign, ought to develop fully the plan he means to attempt to carry out.

Prospects of the Future.

What is happening in Pennsylvania deserves the close attention of everybody who wants to get an accurate idea of the nature of the dangers and inconveniences to which we shall be exposed, whenever the Southern Confederacy achieves its independence, if it ever achieve it. Whenever that day comes there is nothing more certain than that the very first institution, after Slavery, which the Confederates will place "on a sure and lasting foundation," will be a standing army. They will be impelled to do this by divers weighty reasons. Their relations with the North and with foreign nations, will, owing to the peculiar nature of their "property," remain for many years after the war in a very unsettled state.

With the United States they will have the old cause of quarrel, the escape of fugitive slaves, which, perhaps, has done more than anything else to precipitate the present trouble, still in existence, and greatly aggravated by the war and by the fact that the Free States will then be foreign soil. What has occurred during the war—the Emancipation Proclamation, the general liberation of slaves by the Union armies, and the arming of the blacks, will in every event leave the negroes of the South in a more discontented condition than they have ever been, and will enormously increase the number of attempts to escape. Once across the border, they will be lost forever, and their reception and protection in the Northern States will furnish a daily source of irritation to their owners, leading to constant remonstrances addressed to our Government, constant threats of retaliation and reprisals or, in other words, constant danger of war. And these same causes will, of course, create and keep alive the danger of negro insurrection at home—a danger which would be then more real and pressing than it has ever been yet, and hundreds of Northern Abolitionists would devote themselves to the task of instigating it with tenfold greater zeal when the Southerners were not simply slaveholders, but also a hated foreign enemy. The political charlatans who took upon themselves to "diffuse political information" amongst the people of the North a few months ago, tried to persuade us that if the South came to be regarded at the North as foreign soil, "like Brazil," the Abolitionists would let Southern Slavery severely alone. But we do not need to know anything of the Abolitionists to know the absurdity of this. A little knowledge of human nature and of history are all that are necessary to convince us that fanaticism is never affected by geographical or political lines, and that its violence is apt to be in the inverse ratio of its chance of success.

So that, both for the purpose of inspiring respect abroad and securing domestic tranquillity, a well trained standing army will be the obvious and surest resource. It will be easy to keep it up, because the close of the war will leave it already in existence, organized, disciplined, flushed by triumph, animated by the real military spirit, and braced by great military traditions. It will be the pride and boast of the country. It will have a large, idle white population to recruit from, and Slavery once firmly rooted, it will be considered in some sort the white man's business to be a soldier. The South will, in short, be what it is now the darling object of its leaders to make it—and what it must become in order to rest securely on the new "cornerstone"—a Military Republic, or perhaps more correctly, a "nation of soldiers."

The North would not follow their example for a long while, for the very reason that it does not now follow it. We see already the advantages the South has derived from the possession of a well-organized force wielded by a strong central authority, but we refuse to imitate it. There will be a large party amongst us so jealous of military establishments—so enamored of States' rights—so disposed to rely for safety, as at present, on mere superiority of numbers and resources, that it will not be possible to keep up a force adequate to meet and repel sudden attacks. So that in every dispute the South would have us at their mercy, just as at this moment in Pennsylvania. They would fling ten thousand disciplined troops over the border, and as we should have no fortifications, or, if if we had them, as they would be sure to be neither manned nor armed, the Governor of the invaded State would begin to tear his hair, write proclamations, and call out the militia for three days. The militia would refuse to come out for more than one day, or to serve under anybody but Gen. Brown, a popular hotel keeper. The Governor would insist on their serving under Gen. Smith; and after lengthy negotiations, during which the enemy would, of course, have everything his own way, the Governor and the citizens would compromise on two days' service under Gen. Jones, a noted lawyer. In the meantime, help would begin to arrive from the sister States in disorderly, unorganized detachments, telegraphing home for orders for each day's movements, and after a good deal of starvation, sickness, recrimination and abuse of the Federal authority, the host would take the field in a very bad humor, amidst frantic applause from the newspapers, and would, on meeting the enemy, be badly repulsed. The latter would then, if he were not disposed to push matters too far, retire, after doing an incalculable amount of damage, and he would be able to pursue these tactics for two or three campaigns, or more, finding every point of our rich and populous territory highly vulnerable, before the North would be driven into imitating his example, and repelling him with his own weapons.

But it would at last do so. It could not bear to submit long to this mortifying and adventitious superiority. It would, too, at length have its standing army, and on the same gigantic scale that it has everything else, and after a series of conflicts that would, perhaps, fill half a century with blood and tears and desolation, would come out of the ordeal a well-knit, well-ordered Military Despotism, furnishing historians with one more conspicuous illustration of the folly of those who hope anything from the wisdom or self-control of the multitude. We may, in short, take it to be as certain as anything ever is in political affairs, that the *South will have to be eventually conquered by the North*, and that it can never be done with so little cost in men and money, and so little danger to our own liberties, as now.

OUR CAVALRY.—We cannot help calling attention again and again to the exploits of our cavalry force in the Army of the Potomac. Those who read carefully the letters of our correspondents, and note the different points mentioned as visited by our cavalry, will see the prodigious work they are doing. They are galloping round the Virginia mountain ranges and defeating the enemy's cavalry wherever found. Not only did they achieve victory in the brilliant battle at Aldie on Wednesday last, but attacked and defeated the enemy again on Thursday—not only do we find them up at Leesburgh, but down at Warrenton—not only in the Bull Run, Katoctin and Rattlesnake mountains, but we find them at Snicker's Gap, over on the Blue Ridge. The work they perform, and the information they furnish, is invaluable. Without them, we cannot see how it would be possible for Gen. HOOKER to carry on the campaign in that region.

THE REAR.—We called attention the other day to the necessity of keeping a sharp lookout toward the mountain gaps that lead from the Shenandoah Valley to the rear of our army, in the direction of Leesburgh, Aldie and the Bull Run Mountains, as there was a great temptation for STUART's cavalry to come through these gaps and cut our line of communication with Washington. The necessity of this warning has been shown in the fact that on the very day our words were written, STUART's cavalry were in force at Aldie, and on that very day the heavy cavalry battle at Aldie took place, in which our forces were victorious and held that position. We have now reason to believe that early last week Gen. HOOKER directed his attention to all these points along the Katoctin and Bull Run Mountains; and now there is no danger whatever of a surprise such as Gen. POPE suffered.

A LONG-ATTEMPTED OBJECT ACHIEVED AT LAST.—We had the pleasing news yesterday that the "blockade off Charleston is perfect." The mode in which this object has been attained is very simple, and is as consonant with law as it is simple. Instead of attempting to capture as prize the vessels trying to run the blockade, our blockaders, on espying them, pour broadside after broadside into them until they sink or surrender. This is the policy which has been adopted, and will be hereafter carried out at Charleston. It will diminish the chances of our gallant tars for getting prize money, but it will make blockade running a much more perilous business than it has heretofore been.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON THE PEACE QUESTION.—In the course of his sermon at the dedication of St. Teresa's Church yesterday, Archbishop HUGHES said that one party can make war, but it requires two to make peace, and that, at present, there seems to be but one side disposed to make peace. He, therefore, pertinently asked, What prospect is there of peace? It might be well for the Peace Democracy to consider this point, and answer the Archbishop—if they can.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The last performance of the season will be given at this establishment to-night, when Mrs. INCHBALD's comedy, "To Marry or not to Marry," will be played. New-Yorkers will then have to bid good-bye to good acting until September next, when the establishment will reopen.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The remarkably successful drama of the "Duke's Motto," in which Mr. WHEATLEY, the deservedly popular manager of this establishment, is seen to such advantage, will be repeated here to-night and until further notice. It is a most interesting piece.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The small folk are still on exhibition here. In the lecture-room, the "Duke's Device" has achieved a tremendous success. It is a good and effective vserion of the original work.

IRVING HALL.—FALLON's "Stereopticon" will remain on exhibition here during the present week. It affords an art treat of a most attractive kind. We advise every one to see it. There is no more agreeable way of passing an evening.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 21.

ADJT.-GEN. THOMAS.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS was brought home yesterday in easy stages from the hospital in Louisville, saved literally from the jaws of death. The North will be interested to hear that Gen. THOMAS has organized twenty negro regiments in Lower Mississippi, has put under cultivation sixty abandoned Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas plantations, and, better than all, has totally changed in all the armies of the West and South the Pro-Slavery feeling, and has made the greatest Generals and lowest privates sympathetic with his mission and respectful of a black American with a musket in his hands. Of the negro, Gen. THOMAS says that everywhere he fights like an avenging angel.

OHIO POLITICS.

JOHN BROUGH's nomination in Ohio is consolidating all opposition to VALLANDIGHAM. Well informed politicians in that State telegraph here that this transported Copperhead will be beaten by fifty thousand votes.

GEN. STOUGHTON.

Gen. STOUGHTON, it is said, has been reappointed Brigadier-General, under Vermont influence.

A GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL.

A grand Council of all the Indian tribes inhabiting the country west of the Mississippi river, will probably be called some time during the coming Fall. The object of the meeting will be to induce the disloyal tribes to return to their allegiance to the Government, and to reëstablish friendly relations among the various tribes, many of whom are at war with each other. The last Grand Council was held in 1843, when the "wampum" and the power to convene the next meeting of the tribes, was assigned to JOHN ROSS, head chief of the Cherokee Nation, who is now here making arrangements, in conjunction with Commissioner DOLE, to effect that object. It is expected that most of the Indian tribes in hostility against the Government will send representatives to the Council.

RAILROAD LANDS GRANTED TO MICHIGAN.

The General Land Office has just transmitted to the Governor of Michigan three certified transcripts of approved lists in favor of that State, to aid in the construction of railroads, as authorized by act of Congress, approved June 3, 1856.

1. List embracing 26,428 77-100 acres, being "sections in place," falling within the 6 mile limits of the Bay de Noquet and Marquetta Railroad.
2. List for 22,244 7-100 acres, as "*indemnity*," situated between the 6 and 15 mile limits of said roads.
3. List for 3,168 72-100 acres.

Total number of acres, 51,841 56-100.

THE LAW OF EXCHANGE.

Medical officers and Chaplains are non-combatants, and are not classed as prisoners of war. As soon as practicable, they are delivered beyond our lines, and unconditionally discharged.

Hereafter no paroles will be considered as valid except those given as provided for in the cartel—that is, the parties must be delivered at the designated places, and there paroled for exchange.

TAKING THE OATH.

Some eighty rebel prisoners of war left the city this morning for Philadelphia, at their own request, to take the oath of allegiance.

ABUSES OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

A military commission, composed of nine officers, is now in session, at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Nineteenth-street, examining cases of assaults, attacks, &c., on colored soldiers, and it is said that there are enough cases already before them to keep them steadily engaged for some weeks.

Suppression of Newspapers in Gen. Schenck's Department.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 21.

Gen. SCHENCK has issued an order suppressing disloyal papers in his Department, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
BALTIMORE, June 20, 1863.

The following newspapers have been suppressed within the limits of this Department, and the local Press will not hereafter be allowed to publish extracts from their columns.

By order of the General commanding.

The New-York *World*.
The New-York *Express*.
The Cincinnati *Enquirer*.
The Chicago *Times*.
The New-York *Caucasian*.

(Signed) W. S. FISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 21.

The Loan Agent reports the sale of $3,200,000 five-twenties for the week ending Saturday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to May 25, and with the facilities now possessed by the Department, bonds will be delivered more promptly hereafter. The excitement on the border, consequent on the undeveloped movements of the rebels, has caused a temporary diminution of the sales, more on account of the recruiting of volunteers, than from any want of confidence in the success of the loyal States.

Fire at Frankfort, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, June 21.

A terrible fire occurred on Friday at Frankfort, Ky., consumed the building used as a nunnery, and a church adjoining. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Resistance to the Enrolment in Ohio Ended.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, June 20.

The resistance to the enrollment in Holmes County, Ohio, is ended, and all is again quiet.

Arrivals in the City.

Among the distinguished visitors to this City we notice at the St. Nicholas Hotel a delegation from the Cincinnati Common Council. They arrived here on Saturday morning from Philadelphia, where they had been entertained by that city's authorities for three days. They departed last evening for Boston, in compliance with an invitation received from the Mayor and Common Council of that city. Their purpose in visiting our Eastern cities is to examine the police and fire alarm telegraphic systems in operation in the different cities, in order to establish a similar system in their own city on their return home. The delegation is composed of two Committees, one on the Fire Department and one on Contracts, accompanied by Assistant-Engineer of the Fire Department T. Chambers, J. F. Stevens, of the Union Telegraph Company, Mr. Walcott, Cincinnati *Gazette* correspondent, and City Auditor Chas. Betts, Esq. There are four members on each of the Committees. The delegation will stop again in this City on their return from Boston to Cincinnati.

Gov. Wm. Dennison, and Hon. J. R. Swan, Ohio; Gen. A. C. Nivens, U. S. Army; Hon. J. R. McBride, and Judge Gorden Mott, Oregon; Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington; W. Todd, St. Louis; S. B. Budsen, Milwaukee, and E. B. Stuart, Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gov. Morton and lady, Indiana; Judges Brown, Pennsylvania, Farnsworth, Illinois, and Beardsley, Albany; Moses W. Field, Detroit, and Dr. Chas. O. Murphy, Manchester, Eng., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. J. B. McClellan and lady; Wm. H. Mead and family, Boston; J. P. H. Gray, California, and J. M. Nixon, New-York, are at the Lafarge House.

Col. C. A. Johnson and Surgeon H. A. Weed, Twenty-fifth New-York; Lieut.-Col. A. C. Hamlin, United States Army; Capt. E. B. Blasland, Thirty-third regiment Mass. Vol.; Maj. E. M. Pope, Eighth Indiana; W. H. Anderson, United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Stoughton arrived at the Albemarle Hotel at an early hour yesterday morning from Washington City.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

REBEL VIEWS OF AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG

The Consequences of the Loss of the Mississippi.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

The Difficulty of Obtaining News of the Movements of Gen. Rosecrans.

A Proposition to Hang All the Dutchmen.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

Late rebel papers, among them the Chattanooga *Rebel*, the Knoxville *Register*, the Charleston *Mercury*, the Savannah *Republican*, and the Huntsville *Confederate*—have come to hand. I send you some interesting extracts. W. S.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, June 13.

For several days previous to Monday last—when one of our informants left Gen. JOHNSTON'S headquarters—there had been daily communication between the commanding Generals. The commanders are now acting in concert. Gen. PEMBERTON having signified his ability to hold his position so as to give Gen. JOHNSTON time to organize his army, which he is now doing, and placing it in position to aid the besieged at any moment, or if full time is given him by GRANT to get ready, to strike a decisive blow. *It has not been generally known that Gen. Johnston's army concentrated with but little artillery, means of transportation and commissary supplies.* It was necessary to withhold this information from our own people, who were expecting immediate action, for obvious reasons. We have the strongest assurances, however, that these deficiences have been supplied. Gen. JOHNSTON has his right resting on Yazoo River, near Yazoo City, and his left at a point on the Southern Railroad, west of Jackson. He is constantly in the field, and his troops kept alert, more for the purpose of inuring them to the fatigues of an active campaign than for watching the enemy. For the latter purpose he has sent a large cavalry force of veterans used to the service and under the leadership of a skillful leader. We congratulate the country upon the brightening prospects in Mississippi, and if Gen. JOHNSTON'S wish for reinforcements is gratified, will look for a speedy and decided triumph.

Mississippians in many instances, deem Vicksburgh already lost, and when the possible results of this event are contemplated we may well deplore them. How long can Gen. JOHNSTON maintain his position in the vicinity of Jackson? If GRANT holds Vicksburgh reinforced from PORTER'S fleet, and from BANKS, now long can the army which is now too small to cross the Big Black and assail GRANT'S rear, hold Jackson? It has been believed that BANKS would not be permitted to join GRANT; but we have no news indicating any movement of JOHNSTON to prevent the combination of the two armies. *In very truth the news from Jackson is conflicting and unsatisfactory.* I have seen a negro who escaped from Vicksburgh since the fight began. He confesses that he has been subjected to such constant fright by the explosion of shells, that he has seen nothing but the perpetual roar of artillery since the Federals laid siege to the place.

But little news comes through the Federal and Confederate lines. *The proclamation of Gen. Johnston and of the Governor, have induced every man to expect the worst.* Knowing the character and worth and stubborn courage of many of the defenders of the little city, I am not inclined to believe that the garrison will be surrendered nor the place lost. There is no suffering, nor losses, nor dangers, that can be borne, which the defenders of Vicksburgh will not endure to the uttermost, rather than to capitulate. If this must occur, the first stand made by our forces will be on the Big Black, about 15 or 20 miles from Vicksburgh, and at Jackson, 50 miles, which is now being fortified. Flank movements from Port Hudson below, and from different points along the Yazoo above, will force our troops to retreat toward Meridian and Mobile, *and thus we will be driven from the Mississippi.*

From Memphis and other points, above and below Vicksburgh, Federal troops will advance into the interior. Johnston's position will be turned, and he must again retreat. Thus we shall be compelled to retire from the river, and then the Federal Government hopes to reopen trade with New-Orleans. Thus Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, and the whole Northwest are to be appeased. Thus the Vallandigham party is to be shorn of its power. Very truthfully did Gen. THOMAS assert, when he induced GRANT to return to the assault of Vicksburgh, that there were "political considerations" which made the capture of Vicksburgh an inevitable necessity.

Meridian (Miss.) correspondence of the Knoxville Register—June 9.

The proclamation of Gov. PETTUS and Gen. JOHNSTON, urging the people of Mississippi to rise *en masse* to take up arms, *will add but little strength to Southern armies.* By some agency, the people were induced to misconceive the possible results of a revolution in which, with unparalleled zeal, they embarked their lives and fortunes. An invasion of their own State was not anticipated. They believed that Kentucky and Tennessee would furnish all the battle-fields, to become memorable through all time, and that the actual presence of invading armies was absolutely impossible. They succumb to unforeseen calamities, while the courage of Tennessee has risen with their increased pressure and magnitude.

Some of their leaders were wont to advise them that they need apprehend no danger. Kentucky and Tennessee were deemed insuperable barriers to Northern aggressions; but now, when armed plunderers penetrate the State, the people, like a General who reposes overweening confidence in the security of his position, finding themselves suddenly assailed, *are incapable of effective action. Surprise deprives them of self-possession, and they tremble and fly on the approach of danger.*

A few counties will respond nobly to the call for volunteers; but from all indications *it will be found impossible to arouse the whole population.*

REBEL SPECULATIONS ON THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury, June 10.

A courier came into Wartrace on the morning of the 3d, and reports that twenty-two regiments of ROSECRANS' army have left for Vicksburgh. The impression prevails that the Federals are retreating toward Nashville. At all events, we have positive information that our troops are advancing from Wartrace to Shelbyville. From the signs of active preparation, a forward movement in earnest is about commencing. On the other hand, rumors are currently circulated that ROSECRANS is advancing himself, instead of falling back upon his earthworks around Nashville. *Besides the strongly-fortified gaps of the Normandy Hills, we have a line of rifle-pits from Shelbyville to Wartrace, nearly nine miles in length.* We also have an army in good health and spirits, and burning to emulate the glorious actions of Chancellorsville, Charleston, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. Once more Tennessee is likely to be shaken by the tread of advancing hosts.

A correspondent of the Huntsville *Confederate*, writing from Wartrace, Tenn., says the organization of a new division of the army will be the probable result of some recent changes in the Army of Tennessee, and arrival of troops there. Gens. PILLOW and STUART are spoken of as likely to command it.

THE MOVEMENTS OF ROSECRANS A PUZZLE.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican, June 9.

The movements of ROSECRANS still continue clouded in mystery, and it is not known whether he has sent off any of his force or not. *It is very difficult to obtain any information of his movements, as he has established a chain of patrols, and it is well nigh impossible for scouts and spies to penetrate his lines. Rosecrans appears better informed of our movements. Late Yankee papers publish a list of forces which Bragg has sent to Mississippi.*

PROPOSITION TO HANG THE DUTCH SOLDIERS.

From the Knoxville Register, June 12.

Of late, in all battles and in all recent incursions made by Federal cavalry, we have found the great mass of Northern soldiers to consist of Dutchmen. The plundering thieves captured by FORREST, who stole half the jewelry and watches in a dozen counties of Alabama, were immaculate Dutchmen. The national odor of Dutchmen, as distinctive of the race as that which, constantly ascending to heaven, has distended the nostrils of the negro, is as unmistakable as that peculiar to a pole-cat, an old pipe, or a lager-bier saloon. Crimes, thefts, and insults to the women of the South, invariably mark the course of these stinking bodies of animated *sour-krout.* ROSECRANS himself is an unmixed Dutchman, an accursed race which has overrun the vast districts of the country of the Northwest. * * * It happens that we entertain a greater degree of respect for an Ethiopian in the ranks of the Northern armies than for an odoriferous Dutchman, who can have no possible interest in this revolution. * * * *Why not hang every Dutchman captured? We will hereafter hang, or shoot, or imprison for life all white men taken in command of negroes, and enslave the negroes themselves.* This is not too harsh. No human being will assert the contrary. Why, then, should we not hang a Dutchman, who deserves infinitely less of our sympathy than Sambo. The live masses of beer, krout, tobacco and rotten cheese, which, on two legs and four, on foot and mounted, go prowling through the South, should be used to manure the sandy plains and barren hillsides of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. * * * *Whenever a Dutch regiment adorns the limbs of a Southern forest, daring cavalry raids into the South shall cease.* * * * *President Davis need not be specially consulted, and if an accident of this sort should occur to a plundering band like that captured by Forrest, we are not inclined to believe that our President would be greatly disgruntled.*

A SPECIMEN OF THE CHIVALRY.

From the Knoxville Register June 9.

Your readers have often heard that the citizens of this State (Mississippi) were notoriously illiberal to soldiers. The mountaineer from East Tennessee, who has lived among the living streams that come leaping down every hillside, never imagined that life-giving, abundant water could have a pecuniary value. It is true, however, that in the broad, fertile plains of Mississippi, nothing possesses a greater intrinsic value than the beverage which elsewhere costs nothing. In the desert of Sahara water has its commercial value, and in such a locality it would have its price, like bread; and thus it has been in many portions of this State through which our armies have passed.

REBEL ESTIMATE OF RESPECTIVE LOSSES.

From the Knoxville Reporter, June 10.

CLARK'S Diary of the War for Separation has the following estimate of killed, wounded and missing, from the commencement of the war to the 1st of January, 1863:

Federals—Killed, 43,874; wounded, 97,027; prisoners, 68,218—total, 209,115. Died from disease and wounds, 250,000.

Confederates—Killed, 20,893; wounded, 69,615; prisoners, 22,169—total, 102,677. Died from disease and wounds, 136,000.

The Gallant Seventh.

This favorite New-York regiment is now on its third tour of duty since the war commenced.

It carries with it the warm sympathies and many of the hopes of our loyal people. Wherever it may be called to the discharge of its duties, no one doubts that its high reputation will be sustained.

Col. LEFFERTS has gracefully yielded to the unanimous wish of his regiment by remaining at its head.

The excellent and venerated Chaplain, Doctor WESTON, of Trinity Church, again takes the field. The Colonel is accompanied by his son on the non-commissioned Staff, while among the privates are GIFFORD, the popular artist, and a son of Gen. WETMORE.

The last detachment left on Thursday, and has already joined the regiment in Baltimore. Federal Hill will probably again become the fashionable resort of the residents and strangers in that pleasant city.

The presence of the Seventh exercises a wholesome restraint wherever it is stationed, and its influence may not be without value in the Metropolis of Maryland.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 19.

Arrived, steamer *Orizaba* from Panama.

The news of the burning, by a rebel privateer, of a third California bound ship, causes many importers and commission merchants to withdraw their staple goods from the market, giving prices an upward tendency. Jobbers show a tendency to lay in heavy stocks.

The Republican Convention has nominated OSCAR L. SHAFTER, LORENZO SAWYER, JOHN CAREY, A. L. RHODES and S. W. SANDERSON, as candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court.

Very radical resolutions were adopted by the Convention, indorsing the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN, and urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, without regard to cost or sacrifice, until the last rebel is disarmed.

The Northern coast steamer has arrived, bringing $56,000 in treasure, from British Columbia, and $94,000 from Oregon.

Hon. CORNELIUS COB. of Santa Cruz County, has been nominated as a third candidate for Congress

THE PRIZE STEAMER CHEROKEE.—In the United States District Court, the prize steamer *Cherokee* has been condemned, no claimant having appeared. Testimony was read by which it was clearly shown that this vessel was the British steamer *Thistle*, built on the Clyde, which sailed from Glasgow bound to Nassau, last Winter, under British flag and papers, and thence to Charleston, running the blockade with a cargo of firearms and other munitions of war. At Charleston she was sold, and she ran out on the 8th May, and was captured, after a chase, by the United States steamer *Canandaigua*. A decree of condemnation was rendered. The steamer has been taken by the Government for the use of the navy, and the cargo, which was cotton, has been sold.—*Boston Journal, June 18.*

Markets.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 20.

FLOUR and GRAIN dull. OATS 77c. CORN 71c. WHISKY 45d. in lots. *Shipped by tows*—113,400 bushels Corn, 133,600 bushels Wheat, 45,800 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Feed.

Cattle market moderately active, without noticeable change in prices; sales light. BEEVES—Common at 4c.@4¼c.; fair to good, 5c.@5½c.; extra to fancy, 6c.@6½c. ℔ ℔., live weight. *Receipts*—3,600 head. SHEEP lower, and market dull, with light sales, at 5c. for fair, and 5½c.@6c. ℔ ℔. for prime to extra heavy. *Receipts*—3,300 heads. HOGS neglected, and lower, with a few sales at 4½c.@4¾c. for light to heavy corn-fed.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 20.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales last night 7,000 bushels White Canada at $1 50. CORN and other grains quiet and no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS a shade easier on grain. Flour 38c., Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c. to New-York. *Imports*—2,764 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 4,600 bushels Peas. *Exports*—2,045 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Absolute Sale of Two Hundred Lots and GORES IN THE NINTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS., WITHERSPOON, HART AND PULASKI STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., through A. J. BEEECKER, SON & CO., and JAMES COLE'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.:

ON DEKALB AND STUYVESANT AVS.—16 lots on the north-west and southeast corners.

ON DEKALB-AV.—9 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, south side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—20 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON HART-ST.—40 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON HART-ST.—4 gores, north side, between Stuyvesant-av. and Broadway.

ON LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.

ON WILLOUGHBY-AV.—39 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON WITHERSPOON-ST.—13 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., DeKalb-av. and Broadway lines) to different points and ferries in Brooklyn. For residences, the locality is unsurpassed, and a number of fine residences have already been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have signs on the corners, and are 70 feet in width, while the distance from the Custom-house in New-York is the same as that to 44th-st. in that City. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for investments or for speculative purposes, as property in this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchasers will be protected against nuisances by a clause in the deeds, and will be furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. The title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 130 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,

N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The WEED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Water Bugs are effectually destroyed by using PARSONS & CO.'S RAT AND ROACH EXTERMINATOR. Rats leave their holes to die. Retail by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

Price 50 cents per box.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

BOELL—VALENTINE.—On Wednesday evening, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. F. Woodruff, FREDERICK W. BOELL and Miss LIBBY VALENTINE, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

BARNETT—HEATH.—On Saturday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, WILLIAM BARNETT and EMMA, daughter of the late A. B. Heath, all of Brooklyn. No cards

COGGILL—MITCHELL.—On Saturday, June 13, in Christ Church, Norfolk, Va., by Rev. E. M. Rodman, FREDERICK W. COGGILL, of New-York, and JULIA, eldest daughter of the late William Mitchell, Jr., of Richmond, Va.

VAN PELT—POWELL.—On Wednesday, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Magie, GILBERT S. VAN PELT and ANNIE, daughter of Wm. R. Powell, Esq., all of Elizabeth, N. J.

DIED.

ADAMSON.—In Fordham, N. Y., on Sunday, June 21, CUTHBERT A., son of Christina and the late Constantine Adamson.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, at Fordham, on Tuesday morning, June 23, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 8¼ o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans (La.) and Bardstown (Ky.) papers please copy.

BROWER.—On Friday evening, June 19, CATHARINE MOON BROWER, daughter of John H. and Ann S. Brower, aged 17 years and 6 months.

The funeral services, at the residence of her parents, in Flushing, will be held on Monday, June 22, at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The boats which connect with the railroad, leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 20, EMILIE ADELAIDE, daughter of Thomas and Anna Chambers, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 576 Hudson-st., on Monday, June 22, at 2 o'clock.

DOUGHTY.—At his residence in Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 17, EDWARD DOUGHTY, formerly of this City, aged 75 years.

His funeral will take place at the Kinney-st. Baptist Church, near Chestnut-st. depot, at Newark, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Cortlandt-st. at 3:20 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

FROELIGH.—On Sunday, June 21, WILLIAM B., son of Eliza and the late Solomon Froeligh, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 529 Hudson-st., on Tuesday morning, June 23, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to New-York Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

HAMILTON.—On Sunday, June 21, of inflammation of the lungs, GILBERT J. HAMILTON, aged 9 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 189 Mulberry-st.

HADLEY.—On Saturday, June 20, after a short illness, MARY E., beloved wife of Washington Hadley, aged 31 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 99 East 17th-st., to-morrow, (Tuesday afternoon,) June 23, at 2 o'clock.

PECKHAM.—On Saturday, June 20, at Syracuse, WILLIE MASON, son of Henry M. and Susan P. Peckham, aged 2 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, June 21, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

PRICHARD.—At the residence of A. P. Bodley, Cincinnati, suddenly, on the 15th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH PRICHARD, wife of A. P. Prichard, Sr., of Granville, O., aged 60 years.

Remains taken home for interment.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday, June 21, GEORGE W. ROBINSON, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 38, Albany, and members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 394 4th-av., on Tuesday, June 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SCHULTZ.—On Saturday evening, June 20, Mrs. ELEANOR KNICKERBOCKER, widow of the late Luke Schultz, of Rhinebeck, Duchess County, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Alexander H. Schultz, Fishkill Landing, on Tuesday, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 339.—June 20, 1863.
64, 34, 14, 9, 58, 12, 72.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 340.—June 20, 1863.
48, 18, 55, 49, 5, 15, 39, 28, 29, 8, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JUNE,
1863.
An unusually fine assortment
of
LINENS, DRILLINGS,
and
SUMMER WOOLENS,
Ready made and made to order,
And at Reduced Prices.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.,
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BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT,
and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.,
SEA BATHING.

The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing R. BAINBRIDGE.

CEDAR CAMPHOR IS AN ECONOMY OF 60 per cent. over common camphor for use against moths. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. All New-York Druggists have it.

PACKAGES TO VOLUNTEERS.

Those who may have been obliged to leave hastily can have any articles necessary to their comfort forwarded by the

HARNDEN EXPRESS
COMPANY,
No. 74 Broadway.
They send packages daily to the army at all points.

MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
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THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(Near corner of Fulton,)
Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
PONCHOS, COATS, CAPES, HAVELOCKS, CAPS, LEGGINGS, AIR-PILLOWS AND BEDS, CUPS, FILTERS,
And every variety of
RUBBER ARMY GOODS,
Manufactured and for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
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CRANE'S
MAMMOTH
BULLETIN
CLOTHING
STORE.
No. 106 BOWERY, near Grand-st.

The following daily papers are posted upon our Bulletins at 7 A. M., for the benefit of the public:
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NEW-YORK TIMES,
NEW-YORK WORLD,
NEW-YORK SUN,
NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS,
NEW-YORK STAATS ZEITUNG

Latest telegraph news from all points of the compass at 3 P. M.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING OF THE BOWERY CLOTHING CO., No. 106 BOWERY,
SIGN OF THE BULLETIN.

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BRAY'S WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, AND ALL OTHERS.
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No. 359 Broadway

PALMER'S MUSQUITO CANOPY.
ROEBUCK'S MUSQUITO CANOPY.
HARTWELL'S MUSQUITO CANOPY.
ALL KINDS OF MUSQUITO NETS.
At G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S,
No. 359 Broadway

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

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CIGARS!—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CONstantly on hand and offer the same to the trade and supply orders for
From 10 to 500 ml. State and Connecticut seed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 ml. Seed and Havana Conchas.
From 10 to 500 ml. Seed and Havana mixed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 ml. Cabanas, all qualities.
20 ml. Chinsburah Manillas, Nos. 2 and 3.
Genuine Manilla No. 2.
Genuine imported Havana Cigars, most any brand.
All goods warranted as represented and sold only for cash at the lowest market prices. Mail orders promptly attended to by KELLNER & MOORE,
Manufacturers, No. 91 William-st., New-York.

ARMORY, LAFAYETTE HALL,
COMPANY A, SEVENTY-FIRST REG'T, N. Y. N. G.
New-York, June 20, 1863.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY remaining in the City are hereby ordered to report at the armory on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, in full fatigue, with knapsack and two days' rations, to join the regiment at Harrisburgh, upon the peremptory call of the Commander-in-Chief for troops to repel invasion. Every absentee will be returned to the Provost-Marshal, to be dealt with according to the laws of the State.

By order. WM. G. TOMPKINS, Captain.
S. MARTIN, Acting O. S.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUFACTORY and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
All goods warranted.

STIMULATE YOUR LIVER—REGULATE your bowels, cleanse your stomach, purify your blood, cure your jaundice, build up your system, by the use of Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters. GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Agents. Sold by all druggists. Price only 37 and 50 cents per bottle.

AN EMINENT HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, from Europe, desires to engage an intelligent and well schooled youth, not less than 13 years of age, as a regular apprentice and student; must speak and write both English and German. Apply to W. SHLARBAUM, No. 550 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs.

NEURALGIA SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by S. D. HUMPHREY, M. D., No. 44 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a few doors from Fifth-av. Hotel. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4½ P. M.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

STRAINING IS HURTFUL.
STRAINING IS HURTFUL.
STRAINING IS HURTFUL.

Cramps, Spasms, Wrenching Pains attending an evacuation from the bowels, from a dose of medicine, is proof that the medicine thus taken is injurious. It is not the quantity of fæces expelled that insures a cure. Pills and purgative medicines, made from aloes and other drastic cathartics, are injurious, inasmuch as purgation from these obnoxious drugs is induced only by the irritation they produce on the mucous membrane. They have no influence on the liver or chyle, but are carried to the lower bowels, and by their irritation evoke an evacuation. Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS are the only safe purgative to take. These Pills act on the liver and other secretions, hence in their operation no straining or wrenching pains follow; the stools, instead of being thin and watery are natural; it is the absence of the diseased humors, which these imperfect Pills fail to eliminate from the blood, that causes thin, watery discharges; and hence when the patient has an evacuation he has to strain without effecting the desired result. A dose of RADWAY'S PILLS will insure a thorough evacuation; this accomplished, no further physic is required.

Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by Druggists.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE,

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12.
Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

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ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NO. 175 BROADWAY.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

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DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
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MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY,
THE NEW COMIC SERIAL,
NOW READY FOR JULY.

LITERARY.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO engage as assistant in editing an Evening Daily or a Weekly Paper in the City, or as correspondent; has now a partial engagement on a Morning paper. Address M. W. V., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXCISE TAX LAW.
BY
CHARLES F. ESTEE,
Late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
1 vol., octavo, 355 pages.
Price, cloth, $1 50; sheep, $2.

"To lawyers and men of business generally this volume is a necessity, both for the fullness of its matter and the ease with which particular items can be referred to through the index. Of all the publications relating to the Internal Tax law this book appears to be the most complete, useful and reliable."—*Boston Transcript.*

"The official position held by the author not only gives authenticity to his work, but as it must have afforded to him every facility for its preparation, we may rely with confidence not only on the correctness of the text, but may presume that we have here every material fact in the shape of law or document necessary for the solution of the thousand and one questions every day arising in the interpretation of the tax acts."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

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"* * * * This is by far the best book of its character yet published, and should be in the hands of every business man in the country. * * * * Every lawyer, manufacturer and merchant should possess one, and no library will be complete without a copy."—*Chicago Dispatch and Price Current.*

"* * * A valuable collection for all assessors and collectors, besides business men and lawyers. The style of the volume is convenient—it is, in fact, the best issue of the kind."—*Boston Post.*

"This work is precisely the interpreter needed and desired by every intelligent man who wishes to conform to the requirements of the law and at the same time fully understand its provisions. The information hitherto gained has been fragmentary and unsatisfactory; this furnishes it complete. * * *"—*Hartford Palladium.*

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For sale by the trade generally.
FITCH, ESTEE & CO., Publishers,
No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

TWO ELEGANT VOLUMES
READY IN A FEW DAYS.
FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN.

Superbly illustrated. A complete and standard volume on the culture of greenhouse, conservatory, stove, parlor and garden Plants, Ferns, Bulbs, &c., &c. Instructions and plans on the building, stocking and keeping Conservatories, Greenhouses, &c., Waltonian Cases, Ferneries, &c., soil for Flowers, a list of best Plants and Seeds, how to propagate, time of Planting and Plowing. In short, every information needed by the amateur or the most experienced gardener. It is a volume long needed, and the author's high reputation in these matters will insure a work that shall supply every want.

THE DRUMMER BOY.
A RARE TREAT FOR BOYS.
By the author of "Father Brighthopes."
Illustrated by F. O. C. DARLEY.

It is the story of a boy who enlisted as a drummer; his experience in camp of instructions and through the whole of Gen. Burnside's Expedition in North Carolina; his promotion and good fortune (the result of early home training.) A story of wonderful interest and incident! A splendid book for family reading.

For sale by all booksellers in a few days.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
all about the water-pipes of the human system, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
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MILITARY.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
No. 106 Leonard-st.

THE CORPS OF HONOR.
MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Faithful soldiers, of good character, who from wounds or the vicissitudes of war are incapacitated for active field duty will only be received. Enlistment for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowances same as in the United States infantry, except that no premiums or bounty for enlistment will be allowed. Joining this Corps of Honor will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service.

The duties will be chiefly to act as Provost Guards for public buildings, and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If necessary they will be assigned to forts and garrisons.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

The applicant must obtain the certificate of the Board of Enrollment of his Congressional District—

First—That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.

Second—That he is fit for the duties or some of them indicated above.

Third—That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.

Fourth—That he is meritorious and deserving.

UNIFORM:
SKY BLUE, WITH DARK BLUE TRIMMINGS.

For enlistment or further information, apply at this office, or to the different Boards of Enrollment in each Congressional District in this City or in Brooklyn.

ROBT. NUGENT, Col 69th N. Y. Vols.,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE
RECEPTION OF THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT
NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., in front of the City Hall.

After the review, they will proceed up Broadway to the City Assembly Rooms, where they will be entertained by the City authorities.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs.
TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, Secretary.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

In pursuance of the above, the regiment will parade in light marching order, on MONDAY, the 22d inst. Line will be formed at 3 P. M., in Lafayette-place, right resting on Eighth-street, Field and Staff mounted.

C. G. COLGATE, Colonel

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS,
ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY,
FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE,
NO. 167 BROADWAY,
ERNEST M. BEMENT,
Colonel Commanding.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.
NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reënter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 106, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS, ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY, FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York, June 15, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF RECRUITING Offices and Officers of the "Andrew Johnson Cavalry" to date.

1. New-York City—AUGUSTUS MCCOLLOM, FREDERICK S. SNOW.
2. Buffalo, New-York—WM. WATSON.
3. Owego, New-York—EUGENE B. GERE, LEWIS W. TRUESDELL, THEODORE D. GERE.
4. Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York—CHARLES SMITH.
5. Brooklyn, New-York—LEVI AMERMAN, JULES DE CROY.
6. Williamsburgh, Long Island—FRANK C. FILLY.
7. Rochester, New-York—JOHN S. JENNINGS, THOS. P. WYCHE.
8. Cuba, New-York—WM. H. NOTTINGHAM.
9. Buffalo, New-York—EDMUND R. P. SHURLY

By order of Col. ERNEST M. BEMENT.
JOHN C. ROBINSON, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 38TH N. Y. V., June 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 23.—THIS REGIMENT will be mustered out of service on MONDAY, the 22d inst. All members of the regiment are hereby ordered to report at East New-York on that day, at 10 A. M., in uniform. By order of

JAMES C. STRONG,
Colonel Commanding 38th N. Y. V.
J. M. E. HYDE, Adjutant.

REORGANIZATION OF THE THIRTY-First New-York Volunteers, headquarters No. 533 Broadway.
$250 Bounty to men reënlisting,
$175 Bounty to recruits.
Experienced officers go out with the regiment.
THOMAS JONES, Colonel 31st N. Y. Vols.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

MARBLE STATUARY, FINE BRONZES, BILLIARD TABLE, CARRIAGES, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 2 West 31st st., southwest corner of 5th av., (the residence of his Excellency F. L. Barreda, resident Minister of Peru,) the entire superb furniture, &c., contained in said house, the whole of which was made to order, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOM.

Elaborately carved rosewood drawing-room suite, in richly flowered satin damask, 24 pieces; Voltaire and reception chairs to match; elegant rosewood etagere, with mirrors; very richly carved rosewood centre tables, with black marble tops, inlaid with Roman Mosaic; Paris buhl cabinet, ebony and ormolu pedestals, superb ormolu mantel clock, with coupes to match; very rich blue and gold satin damask curtains, lined with silk; rich lace do., medallion carpet.

LIBRARY.

Two elegant rosewood library gothic bookcases, one secretary do., all to match; solid rosewood library table, carved rosewood suite in crimson satin, lambrequins to match, rich lace curtains, velvet carpet.

BED CHAMBERS.

Very rich rosewood and gilt suite, in crimson figured reps; couches, Voltaire and side chairs, in plush, crimson, worsted and reps; elegantly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads; dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with statuary and Sienna marble tops; rosewood, single and double armoires-a-glace; walnut wardrobes; rosewood marble-top centre and dressing tables; cheval glass, secretoire, oak and enameled bed-room furniture, paillases, pure curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, brocatel and lace curtains, velvet and English Brussels carpets.

HALL AND STAIRWAYS.

Superbly carved walnut hall-stand, marble-top, with clock; black walnut hall chairs, Brussels carpet.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Fine full-size crotch oak billiard table, (Phelan's patent,) with balls, cues, &c., complete; oak arm and side chairs, in plush; Brussels carpet.

ALSO,

A large assortment of crystal, cut and engraved Bohemian glassware, fine French China, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MARBLE STATUARY, &c.

Carrara marble statues—"The Hunter," "Fisherman," "Fidelity," Scagliola Pedestals, large Etruscan Vase, &c., together with several very fine pieces of Bronze and Parian.

Also, Coupé Carriage, trimmed with morocco.
Family Carriage, made by J. R. Lawrence & Co.
Single and double harness, &c.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, on Wednesday, 24th inst.

Catalogues, on Tuesday, at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Edward Sintzenich, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

By D. W. IVES & CO., on TO-MORROW (MONDAY) and TUESDAY, June 22 and 23, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 625 Broadway, (previous to the occupation of said store by the incoming tenant,)

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FURNITURE

will be peremptorily sold. The assortment is very complete, and includes much work of the best description principally custom made, both rich and plain, in style, such as

ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
ROSEWOOD WARDROBES,
WALNUT BEDSTEADS,
WALNUT BUREAUS,
WALNUT WARDROBES.
WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SUITES,

Lounges, Washstands, Armoires, Easy Chairs, Sewing and Rocking Chairs, and other items; prime Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, &c.

TWENTY-ONE PARLOR SUITES.

In rosewood, walnut and mahogany, colored in crimson, green, magenta, garnet, green and gold, crimson and gold and other patterns of brocatel. Also, plush, reps, hair-cloth, &c.

ROSEWOOD BOOKCASES,
WALNUT SIDEBOARDS,
OAK EXTENSION TABLES,
WALNUT LIBRARY SUITES,
OAK LIBRARY SUITES.
WALNUT DINING SUITES.
OAK DINING SUITES.

Bookcases, Etageres, Whatnots, Centre Tables, fancy Tables, oak Chairs. Also some lots of unfinished work, suitable for the trade, including one

SUPERB ROSEWOOD ETAGERE,

of large size.

Out of town buyers can have goods packed and forwarded. On exhibition and catalogues ready day before sale.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, No. 35 William-st.
New-York, June 15, 1863.

This Company will hold their fifth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

80,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of July next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

Edward Sintzenich, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON.

COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 24, at 7½ o'clock.

This sale will be the closing sale of the season, and will include some fine works of native art, together with a large number of choice foreign pictures of merit. The connoisseur and general purchaser will find ample field for examination. The subjects include Landscapes, Historical, Flower, Fruit, Genre and Marine pieces, among which are specimens by

Hart,	Innes	Louis Lang,
Inman,	Cafferty,	George H. Hall,
Rossiter,	D. W. C. Boutelle,	Thompson,
Tait,	Mignot,	Smets,
Van Severdonck,	Savry,	C. Frere.

And numerous others. The collection will be on exhibition day and evening until sale, and catalogues ready. Purchasers for shipment to the country can have packing carefully attended to by skillful persons.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, (by virtue of a writ of venditionis exponas, and under direction of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal:

Cargo of prize schooner Reindeer, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner Rambler, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner Monte Christo, consisting of cotton.

Catalogues three days previous to sale.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

REGULAR FURNITURE SALES EVERY FRIDAY.

TUESDAY, June 23.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS, &c.—Consisting of a general assortment of muslins, lawns, laces, hosiery, ribbons, shawls, braids, trimmings, cotton and woollen goods, &c., &c. Also, one handsome Canton crape shawl, in good order.

George Cook, Auctioneer,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, a general assortment of fine furniture, including parlor suites of various kinds, bed-room suites, library and dining-room suites, sideboards, extension dining tables, library tables, library and secretary bookcases, rosewood etageres, pier mirror, wardrobes, hall stands, Turkish lounges and easy chairs, &c.

N. B. Constantly on hand, a good assortment of furniture at private sale.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 52 West 32d-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite, in green and white brocatel, rosewood etagere, rosewood and mahogany centre and side tables, lace curtains, elegant Parian mantel and etagere ornaments, very fine proof engravings, oak extension table and chairs, mahogany and black bedsteads, marble top dress bureaus, wardrobe and chairs, best curled hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.; also a small library of standard works, embracing those of Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Byron, and others.

David Scott, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 22 and 23, 400 lots situated at Greenville Grove, (South Bergen,) within 3½ miles of Jersey City Ferry, and near the Bergen Point and Jersey City Railroad Steam cars; fare 6 cents. This sale presents a grand opportunity for investment, as the terms will be made so that it will be in the power of those that have but little means to buy a lot in this beautiful and growing village, within 30 minutes of New-York City. The owners have such confidence in this property, and the low price that they expect to sell it at in these war times, that they will furnish tickets to and from the ground on the day of sale free of all expense, so we can have a ride and judge for ourselves. Sale to commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. For tickets to attend the sale, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, near the ferry.

D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—THE UNdersigned, Assignee of Christian Paul, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts.; said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st., 19 feet and 1 inch, and in the rear, 42 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side, 52 feet, and on the northerly side, 63 feet.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1863. WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c., No. 49 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ARTICLES.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 30, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

50,000 lbs. oakum shakings.	35,000 lbs. old Manilla rope.
12,000 lbs. oakum dust.	1,000 lbs. old raw hide do.
7,200 lbs. paint skins.	200 lbs. old canvas.
52,000 lbs. canvas clippings.	750 lbs. black paint
1,290 lbs. patent dryers.	890 lbs. putty.
1,239 lbs. rubber packing, &c.	6 bbls. sperm oil.
37 scale beams.	2 kegs lard do.

BOATS.

42 whale, cutters, quarter, launch, stern, clinch work, canoes, yawls, sail and double-header boats.

ALSO,

A quantity of leather hose, water-bags, navy-buttons, paint-pots and cans, benches, cooking utensils, &c.

ALSO,

Marine uniform coats and pants, woollen shirts, linen jackets and pants, epaulettes, knapsacks, marine caps, pompoons, &c.

A list of which may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Elegant diamond jewelry, silver ware, &c., consisting of very elegant diamond sets, diamond necklaces, Ladies' single and cluster diamond rings; one 3½ carat diamond, convertible into a pin or ring, and cost $750; one four carat diamond pin cost $350, diamond rings and earrings, sets of sleeve buttons, mosaic and lava sets, gold pen and pencil cases, emerald and garnet sets, pearl do., cameo and pearl sets, with a large assortment of diamonds, diamond hair pin, cost $150, with other rich goods, odeur cases set with pearl and garnets earrings and breastpins, gold guard and vest chains. They can be examined on the morning of the sale.

Geo. Clements, Auctioneer.

AUCTION—J. JENKINS WILL SELL AT AUCtion, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 140 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, carriages, horses, wagons, new and second-hand double and single harness, sheets, nets, &c. Among the lot is a handsome sorrel mare; chaise and harness, and a doctor's new wagon.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 18, 1863.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New-York, June 22, 1863.

I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, interest payable semi-annually in gold.

After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

Office of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 Broadway, New-York, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JOHN J. McLAREN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker.
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

State of Illinois, Treasurer's Office,
Springfield, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of overdue coupons, under the first mortgage ($300,000 loan) of the above-named corporation, are requested to present the same for payment at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

Holders of the said mortgage bonds are requested to present their bonds at the same office without delay, to arrange for the extension thereof, in pursuance of the decree of the Court.

J. F. LANIER, Trustee.
June 19, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HELINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the overdue First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named corporation are requested to present the same without delay at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. for payment in full. Interest thereon will not be allowed after this date.

June 19, 1863. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y.; and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FINANCIAL.

De Witt C. Lawrence, Member Mining Board.
Robt. W. Halsted, Member Stock Exchange.
Simeon Baldwin, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 82 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & H. Faile, N. Y.; James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; Halsted, Haines & Co., 374 Broadway.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest. CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment. INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s. 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

GRANT & SON,

No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. Lowry, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.
P. M. Bryson, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, LEWIS S. HALLOCK, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, at the office of the last named Company, in the City of Milwaukee, the 23d day of June instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, pursuant to the deed of consolidation between said Chicago and Milwaukee, and Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Companies. At which election all Stockholders of said two original Companies, as shown by the Stock Books of the respective Companies at the time said Books were closed, for the purpose of consolidation, on the 5th day of June, instant, will be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy. Notice is also hereby given, that until said Directors shall be elected, and enter upon their duties, the affairs of said Consolidated Company will, by the terms of said deed of consolidation, be managed by the undersigned, as Provisional Directors. On and after the 25th instant, the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company will be prepared to issue Certificates for Stock, upon the basis of consolidation, on surrender of Stock Certificates in the original Companies.

W. S. GURNEE,
CHARLES L. FROST,
JOHN V. AYER,
E. K. ROGERS.

Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1863.

State of Michigan,
State Treasurer's Office, Lansing, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each," redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Wednesday, June 17, 1863, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES,	JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
GEO. L. BROWN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors,
JOHN EWEN
was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

Bull's Head Bank, New-York, June 15, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the Annual election of Directors and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of July next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

G. W. WILLET, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS WITHdrawn from the foreign fruit brokerage business, and established himself as a broker for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., at No. 13 Wall-st.

JAMES WHYTE DAVIS.
New-York, June 20, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify, that we whose names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership, and

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is JEROME, KELLOGG & COMPANY.

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling Corporate, State and Government Securities.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners in the said Copartnership are as follows: Addison G. Jerome, Senior; John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A. Condit, Henry Fitch, and George W. VerValin. That the said John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A Condit, and George W. VerValin, all of whose places of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York, and Henry Fitch, whose residence is in the town of Bergen, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, are general partners, and that the said Addison G. Jerome, Senior, whose place of residence is in the City of New-York, aforesaid, is a special partner.

Fourth—That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership, is one hundred thousand dollars.

Fifth—That the period at which the said partnership is to commence, is the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

As witness, our hands this twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Signed,
JOHN KELLOGG,
ADDISON G. JEROME, Junior,
JOHN A. CONDIT,
HENRY FITCH,
GEORGE W. VERVALIN,
General Partners.
ADDISON G. JEROME, Senior,
Special Partner.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
New-York, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commmercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.

New-York, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name of DUNKIN & CRAMPTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH CRAMPTON retiring therefrom. JOHN T. DUNKIN is fully authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

JOHN T. DUNKIN,
JOSEPH CRAMPTON.

Dated, New-York, June 13, 1863.

The subscriber will continue the business of the late firm on his own account, at the old stand, Nos. 348, 350 and 352 West 27th-st.

JOHN T. DUNKIN

THE FIRM OF WILLSHER & DAMEREL is this day dissolved. Business remaining open will be settled by either of the firm.

H. WILLSHER will continue the business on his own account.

H. WILLSHER,
WM. S. DAMEREL.

New-York, May 1, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.

58TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next.

June 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees I. & M. Canal.

June 3, 1863.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston June 12th, 1863, it was

Voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government Tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the first day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 13th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit: to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 13th until the 22d instant.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
Boston, June 12, 1863.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. C. PERRIN, Cashier.

Broadway Bank, New-York, June 20, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Bank of North America, New-York, June 10, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d instant, until the 1st day of July.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

June 16, 1863.

Treasurer's Office, Watertown, June 20, 1863.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 15th July. The Company also assumes the payment of the Government tax. The books will be closed from this date till date of payment. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

Hanover Bank, New-York, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock—free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Office Hamilton Insurance Company, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after 4th of July next.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings, payable on and after July 1, 1863, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, New-York, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable—free of Government tax—on and after July 1. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	53,000
ASSETS	$303,000

New-York, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SMULL,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLV'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,	JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Aug's F. Lee, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice Presidents.
Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST—CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7. All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. PECK, President.
Jas. P. Haight, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before July 1, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.
June 20, 1863.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, '56. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate.

EDWARD BECH,
No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST—IN BROOKLYN, A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG; answers to the name of *Rover*. Any one returning him to No. 73 Montague-st., Brooklyn, will be amply rewarded.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting,
June 6, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, until the 6th day of July next. The materials and articles embraced in the classes named, are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated. The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant. All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy-yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture. Every offer, as required by law of 10th of August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer. Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or navy agency named by them. The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at other navy agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality at such time and places above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843. No bids for more than one yard must be enclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the outside "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the Navy-yard at" (name the yard) "Class No." (name the class,) and address "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

Form off Offer.

Which, from a firm, must be signed by all the members.

I, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated June 6, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ———, or to ———, for signature and certificate.

(Date.) (Signature) A. B.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ——— and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or navy-agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

(Signatures of two guarantors.) C. D.
(Date.) E. F.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known, to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature) G. H.
(Date.)

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Extract from Laws of the United States.

SECTION 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved, July 17, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person, who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contract, be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm, or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices, shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened, and inspect the same. Approved March 2, 1863.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 13, Lanterns; 15, Tar; 18, Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—No 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 12, Ox Hides for Ropes; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Whale, Fish, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22 Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 15, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather and Gum Hose; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 26, Furniture; 27, Dry Goods; 28, Water Filters; 29, Firewood; 30, Coal Oil; 31, Whale, Fish, Tar, and Neatsfoot Oil; 32, Galley and Buoy Iron; 34, Chain Iron; 35, Pig Iron.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM SCREW SLOOPS OF WAR.

Navy Department, June 12, 1863.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, until the 25th day of June, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of one or more steam screw sloops of war, of about three thousand tons United States measurement, as a double-decked vessel.

The steam machinery to consist of boilers having not less than nine hundred square feet of grate surface and twenty-five thousand square feet of heating surface, with engines of sufficient capacity of cylinder to work off the maximum quantity of steam the boilers can be made to furnish, with a combustion of not less than fourteen thousand pounds of coal per hour. To be fitted with a surface condenser having an exposed surface of not less than seven thousand square feet.

The boiler and condenser tubes to be of brass. The screw and entire stern arrangement, including rudder-post and rudder, to be of brass and copper. To be provided with eight blowing engines and eight steam pumps.

The vessel to be furnished with masts, rigging, sails, boats, tanks, casks, furniture, spare machinery, and tools, similar and in proportion to her size as the steam screw ships of the navy. To be in all respects ready for naval service at sea, with the exception of guns, ordnance and other stores, fuel, nautical instruments, anchors and cables, flags, galley and cooking utensils, and ready for officers and crew.

The coal bunker to be sufficient to contain not less than six hundred and fifty tons of coal.

The total weight of the guns and ammunition is estimated to weigh one hundred and twenty tons, and the number of the crew three hundred persons.

The proposition must state the names of the parties by whom the hull as well as the machinery are to be built, the gross sum for which the vessel will be delivered complete at a Navy-yard, the time within which she will be completed, together with the load draft of water.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

PROPOSALS

NAVY SUPPLIES—1863, '64.

Navy Department, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 13, 1863.

Separate Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy-yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, viz.:

Rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses and vinegar.

The rice shall be of the very best quality the market will afford.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops on the barrels and half barrels containing molasses and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said navy yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel, and no deliveries to be required until the 1st of October next.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red oak barrels, and half barrels, and with white pine heads, not less than 1⅓ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅝-inch thick; the barrels and half-barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1⅛ inch in width and 1-16th-inch thick, and one on each chime 1⅛ inch in width and 1-16th-inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, one-half the quantity to be in half-barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopæia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half-barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order; one-half to be in half-barrels.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspection to be at the place of delivery.

The prices of all the foregoing articles are to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles, and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is awarded to a bidder, the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts, at the option of the Bureau.

All the casks, barrels and half-barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name.

[The samples referred to in this advertisement are these selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*]

The quantities named in the following list, at the places therein indicated, such quantities only being received from time to time, as may be required or ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, viz.:

	Boston.	New-York.	Philadelphia.
Rice, lbs	120,000	200,000	100,000
Dried Apples, lbs	60,000	100,000	50,000
Sugar, lbs	300,000	500,000	250,000
Tea, lbs	20,000	30,000	15,000
Coffee, lbs	——	200,000	——
Beans, gallons	40,000	60,000	30,000
Molasses, gallons	20,000	30,000	15,000
Vinegar, gallons	20,000	20,000	15,000

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs. Every proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the license required by the law of Congress.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and descriptions of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th of March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Forage,
Department, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to Samuel Hallett & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

New-York, June 9, 1863.

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington City, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's Office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, June 30, 1863, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 231,000 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb and liver; 8,130 barrels of flour; 24,000 pounds fresh fish; 50,000 pounds sugar, and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, codfish, mackerel, pork, soap, soft soap, shoes, straw, oats, indian meal, oak and pine wood and coal. Also coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the City Hall, W. D., and at No. 102 North Second-st., E. D. No other form will be accepted.—Almshouse, June 17, 1863.

DITMUS JEWELL, WM. M. MUCHMORE, J. C. DEY, WM. BENNETT, JAMES FITZGERALD, Superintendents of the Poor.

Office of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., June 17, 1863.

TO IRON WORKERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office until the 25th inst., for furnishing the materials and constructing an iron bridge on the Central Park.

Plans, specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Iron Bridge."

The said Board reserves the right to reject any one or all proposals.

ANDW'H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c. There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.,

J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, AND RING'S ROSE INJECTION.

Specific remedies for disease of the sexual organs. Are warranted, when used in connection, to cure the most obstinate case that can be procured. Recent cases cured by either of the above preparations, in from two to six days. Circulars free on application.

THOMAS STARR, sole agent, No. 142 Fulton-st., New-York. For sale by CALLENDER, Philadelphia; F. A. BRYAN, Chicago, and druggists generally.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 180 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

By resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved by His Honor the Mayor the City Inspector has resumed the duties of Street-cleaning. All the obstacles which have heretofore embarrassed the operations of this Department in that respect have now been removed, and the City Inspector has entered upon the prosecution of the work, including the removal of ashes and garbage, with the whole force at his disposal.

The residents of this City can materially aid and assist him in placing the streets in a thoroughly cleanly and healthy condition, and to that end he most earnestly calls their attention to the necessity of putting a stop to the following daily violations of the laws and ordinances, viz.:

First—The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

Second—The habit of merchants, &c., in permitting straw, shavings, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street.

Third—The daily sweepings from stores and shops being thrown into the streets and gutters, instead of being placed into some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

Fourth—The placing on the street, filth taken from yards and cellars, and rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

Fifth—The throwing into the streets and gutters, noxious, impure and offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering the work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort will be made by the City Inspector to have the streets kept in a healthy and cleanly condition, and he earnestly and confidently hopes and looks for the cooperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above enumerated.

A copy of the several ordinances referred to, will be left at each dwelling-house.

Ash carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily (Sundays excepted,) to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the City Inspector desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts or Street Inspectors may be complained of to him at his office, No. 19 Chatham-street, and it shall be promptly remedied.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner (or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 56th-st., between the 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, for building a sewer in Morton-st., from the sewer in Bedford-st. to a point 37 feet west of Bleecker-st. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on or adjacent to 56th-st., lying between the centre line of the blocks on the north side of 55th-st., and the centre line of the blocks on the south side of 57th-st., between 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, all the lots lying on or adjacent to Morton-st., between Bleecker-st. and Bedford-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 12, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10.30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6 15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5.45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 30 A. M., 2 and 4 30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12 40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Louis River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.

No. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.

On Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.
PLATINA, (Continuous Gum,) $30. RUBBER, $10.
TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.
Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.
EXTRACTING, 25c.

No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

SHIPPING

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

For Liverpool, direct.

OLYMPUS	WEDNESDAY	24th June.
HECLA	WEDNESDAY	8th July.
SIDON	WEDNESDAY	22d July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Liverpool:

Cabin	$80 00
Steerage	32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool: Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Weds'y, July 1.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Weds'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from............$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table............$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin............$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations............30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

BOHEMIAN,

Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, June 27

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

The United States mail Sidewheel Steamship
"EAGLE,"
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	June 27
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	July 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	July 11

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LONDON.—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, 1,637 tons register, Capt. H. B. BENSON, is intended to sail for the above port July 1. She has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers; is well ventilated, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage in United States currency.

Cabin, $100; table first-class.
Steerage, $35, with rooms on main deck.

For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—To sail on TUESDAY, June 30th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. B. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!

Consisting of steamers

1863. 1863.
PLANET, METEOR,
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro, &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st., making usual landings.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

TWO DESIRABLE COTTAGES—MARBLE mantels, grates, gas pipes, filled in to peak, with four lots, on Putnam-av., near Reid-av., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of three railroads to New-York ferries. Terms unusually favorable. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, *Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE—OVER TWENTY LOW-PRICED brick houses and stores, at from $2,600 to $4,000 each. Also, several frame houses, one house and stable being as low price as $1,400. All situated in good locations, near the ferries, in Brooklyn.

E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$200, $225, $250, $300, $350, $400.—Lots for sale at Elizabethport, N. J., at the above prices, on very easy terms of payment. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York, or to COOLEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport.

THIRD-AV. LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—Also, a three-story, high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements, situated on 35th-st.; well rented. Price $5,300. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND VALUAble property No. 59 Duane-st., corner of Elm, leased for four years at an average rent of $3,250 per annum; price $23 000. This is a rare chance for investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZED, 4-story brown-stone house, No. 98 West 34th-st., near Broadway; house has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable place on Staten Island, containing 16 acres of good land, with good improvements; a large cottage, barn, gardener's house, &c., with extensive walks, finely shaded with large forest trees; a fine garden, grapevines, fruit trees, &c., in great abundance; has a large front on the plank road, and within two miles of the steamboat landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—on the mountain adjoining the residences of Dr. Marcy and Gen. McClellan, and commanding a landscape unequaled in this country; the house is of wood, filled in with brick, two stories and attic, dry cellar with cemented floor, 7½ acres of land. For further particulars, apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or of Mr. CRARY, at the adjoining place.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARrytown and Sing Sing, 93 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., ONE OF the most desirable places fronting on the water; a large house, with outbuildings, garden, and land attached; choice fruit; all in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 30 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF SHARON, a 2-story cottage—nine rooms, conveniently arranged, with lawn and garden, &c., also, from 1 to 20 acres of land, if desired, to suit the purchaser. Address JOHN C. STERLING, Sharon, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdences on the Hudson River, Staten Island, and adjoining New-York City. Country places to let. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS double house in Peekskill, on high ground, near the Hudson River; lot contains ¾ of an acre; abundance of choice fruit; little money required. Inquire of O. V. CRANE, on the premises.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE farms: One of 220 acres and one of 135 acres, at Tarrytown; also, one of 103 acres, at White Plains. All fine land, and cheap in price. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 26 BEACH-st., opposite St. John's Park—3 stories and attic; gas and water throughout; newly painted; suitable for private residence, or respectable boarding-house. Inquire of LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place, or JOHN C. LORD & BRO., No. 36 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—ON 110TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, No. 7; five rooms and a back kitchen. Rent $6 50 a month. Inquire of WM. WEEKS, at the bakery on 110th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD WITH VERY pleasant rooms can be had by applying at No 111 East 17th-st.

ACCOMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor

COUNTRY BOARD.

WILLOW-AV. HOUSE.—A FEW FAMILIES may obtain good country board in a pleasant situation, on reasonable terms, at Cornwall, N. Y. *Reference*—Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Comptroller, New-York City; Carrol Dunham, M. D., No. 68 East 12th-st.; Theodore Tilton, editor of New-York *Independent*.

JOHN H. ATKINSON,
Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A DELIGHTFUL location, for the Summer or longer; house large and airy, with large garden, with fruit, and situated near cars to all Brooklyn ferries; stable on premises. Apply at the second house in Pacific-st., above Clove Road, south side, or address BOARD, Box No. 117 Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY PLEASANT rooms with board, may be had on Staten Island, near the Clifton landing. Address E. G., Stapleton Post-office, Staten Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR SIX GENTLEmen can be accommodated in a small family at Fort Hamilton with furnished rooms. Breakfast and tea, if required. Inquire at the house adjoining the Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, New-Jersey, is open for the season. The above house has been enlarged to over double its former size since last year, with all the modern improvements and conveniences of a first-class house.

WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON the Hudson, will be opened on the 3d of July, as a first-class Summer boarding-house, for a season of ten weeks. A few rooms are still disengaged. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

S. B. WILSON'S PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD and black-walnut Veneers; a very large assortment cut from very choice woods. The trade and dealers are respectfully invited to call.

S. B. WILSON, No. 211 Centre-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GENERAL TOM THUMB,
His beautiful and accomplished
LITTLE WIFE,
Late Miss LAVINIA WARREN,
The redoubtable
COMMODORE NUTT,
AND
MINNIE WARREN,
Have determined to spend another
FOURTH OF JULY IN AMERICA,
And the Manager is gratified in being enabled to announce that he has induced them to
REMAIN AT THE MUSEUM

Till after that glorious anniversary. Hence they will remain on exhibition every day and evening.

EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

They appear in the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors: 1st, in their Wedding costumes; 2d Favorite Song, "Cottage by the Sea," Mrs. Lavinia Warren Stratton; Patrick O'Fogerty, with song, Com. Nutt; Napoleon Bonaparte, Gen. Tom Thumb; The Drummer, Com. Nutt; Ballad, "The Female Auctioneer," Mrs. Lavinia Stratton; Grecian Statues, Gen. Tom Thumb; Sailor's Hornpipe, Com. Nutt; Duett, "The Lover's Quarrel," Gen. Tom Thumb and Mrs. Lavinia Stratton; The Polka, Gen. Tom Thumb, Mrs. Stratton, Com. Nutt and Minnie Warren.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING, beside their exhibition on the Platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 2, 5, 7½ and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room between the acts of the Drama. First, they are contrasted with other children, from 2 to 9 years of age. Duett, "Matrimonial Sweets," Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren; Polka, by the whole four; Song, Mrs. Stratton; Patrick O'Fogerty, with song, Commodore Nutt; Napoleon, Gen. Tom Thumb.

THE OLD FOLKS,

By the whole four. A new piece, prepared expressly for them.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anaconda, Wax Figures, and a million other wonders from every quarter of the globe.

The manager has unbounded satisfaction in announcing
THE SPLENDID AND POPULAR DRAMA,
THE
DUKE'S DEVICE,
Every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
Every EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.

Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FALLON'S STEREOPTICON, AT IRVING HALL—Pronounced by the public and the Press, the most wonderful, elegant and

INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBITION
ever seen in the City of New-York.
"THE STEREOPTICON,"

The wonder and marvel of the age, reproducing Photographs and Stereoscopic Views, (covering a surface of 600 square feet,) of all the celebrated places in the world.

700 principal subjects, embracing every possible variety of Ancient and Modern Statuary, Architecture and Scenery.

EXHIBITION EVERY EVENING,
and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Family Tickets, admitting six persons, $1.

Doors open at 7½. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

THE TURF.

A RUNNING MEETING ON THE CENTREVILLE COURSE.

THREE DAYS' MEETING ON THE ISLAND.

The subscriber announces the following programme for three days' racing on the

CENTREVILLE COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

Sweepstakes for three-year-olds; mile heats; $100 entrance; half forfeit; $100 added; closed with the following entries:

F. G. Murphy's the ch. c. Southerner, by Oliver, dam by Imp. Trustee.

J. W. Weldon's b. f. Lizzie W., by Imp. Scythian, dam by Glencoe.

R. Underwood's ch. f. by Vandal, dam by Grey Eagle.

F. Morris' ch. c. Abu Beker, by Mahomet, dam by Bethune.

Also, the b. c. Surprise, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Young Fashion by Monarch.

SECOND RACE.—A purse of $150 for all ages; mile and a quarter dash.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, June 25.—A purse and stake of $700 for all ages; four mile dash; closed with the following entries:

John M. Clay's b. c. Jerome Edgar, by Star Davis, dam Zenobia by Imp. Zinganee, four years old.

F. Morris' ch. h. Reporter, by Lexington, dam by American Eclipse, five years old.

Also, ch. c. Dangerous, by Imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Fashion, four years old.

Thos. G. Moore's b. m. Idlewild, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, six years old.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

Sweepstakes for three-years-olds, two-mile heats, $100 each, half forfeit and $200 to be added, if the race is run. Closed with the following entries:

P. C. Bush's ch. c. Fleetwing, by Imp. Balrownie, dam by Glencoe.

T. G. Murphy's ch. c. Southerner, by Oliver, dam by Imp. Trustee.

John M. Clay's blk. c. Lodi, by Yorkshire, dam Topaz, by Glencoe.

J. Watson's b. c. Captain Moore, by Imp. Balrownie, out of Jenny Rose, by Glencoe.

F. Morris' b. c. Surprise, by Imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Young Fashion.

Also, ch. c. Abu Beker, by Mahomet, dam by Bethune.

SECOND RACE.—Purse of $200, for all ages, mile heats, three in five.

Trains will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, for the course at 1, 2 and 3½ P. M. Returning, will leave the course at 4½, 5½ and 6:20 P. M. Trains will leave East New-York for the course and return every half hour.

THOS. G. MOORE, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order, Good Hotels at all points.

For further particulars, apply to
ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSIONS—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.

Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMER WM. KENT, WITH her spacious saloon and state-rooms, and steamer SCRANTON and three new double-decked barges, can be chartered for excursions by applying to WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 6 Whitehall-st., the only authorized parties to charter the above boats, also FLORIDA GROVE.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDson River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A person having a large iron establishment in this City, consisting of large iron and brass foundries, machine and blacksmith shops, &c., and is now in active operation—has ample room and is one of the best situated in the City for building large marine engines—wishes to change his present business to that of building marine engines, boilers, &c., and is desirous of forming a copartnership with a person of means, having a thorough knowledge of that business. Address MARINE ENGINES, *Herald* office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A SMALL CAPital, in an established business up town. Address B. J., care of M. S. Friend, No. 4 Dey-st., stating when and where to be seen and interview had. Best of reference as to business given.

TO LITERARY MEN.—FOR SALE, ON ADvantageous terms, a first-class literary periodical. Address MANHATTAN, Godfrey's Union-square Post-office, Broadway.

LOOMS AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—SIX webbing looms with large spooler, blocking machine, twill winders, bobbins, with shafting and belting and other fixtures for sale very cheap, as the owner has other business to occupy his time. They are all in good working order and nearly new. Inquire of C. M. WOODRUFF, No. 230 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT FOR ENGland. The owner having the same patent in this country to attend to, offers this for sale. Address J. S. M., Box No. 165 Brooklyn Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,

Lessee and Manager............Wm. Wheatley

MONDAY, June 22, 1863,
Being the
FOURTH WEEK
of the
GREAT SENSATION PLAY OF THE DAY,
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
Crowding nightly
THIS, THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,
in his renowned character of
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs "Wine, bright wine," and "While there's life there's hope."
Mr. WM. WHEATLEY,
in his celebrated character of
Capt. HENRI DE LAGARDERE,
and those talented artists
Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, E. Lamb, F. Mordaunt, Mmes. Ponisi, J. H. Allen, G. Jordan, &c., &c.
SPLENDID SCENERY.
ORIGINAL MUSIC, under the direction of H. B. Dodworth. Rich costumes, novel mechanical effects,
New Furniture and a
GRAND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET,
In characteristic Dances.
The great success of this
BEST OF MODERN DRAMAS
renders it necessary for the public to secure their seats three days in advance, the box sheet being open for that purpose, to avoid the
CROWDS NIGHTLY DISAPPOINTED,
unable to obtain
EVEN STANDING ROOM.
Commences at 8; concludes at 10¾ o'clock.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8.
OVER BEFORE 11.
LAST NIGHT
OF A MOST
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL SEASON.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,
MRS. INCHBALD'S COMEDY,
(First time here.)
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
WITH SUPERB AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
Of the reign of William the Third.
SPLENDID FURNITURE
AND APPOINTMENTS,
AND A GREAT CAST.

Sir Oswin Mortland	Mr. Lester Wallack
Lord Danberry	Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Willowear	Mr. Charles Fisher
George	Mr. Parkes
Richard	Mr. Pope
Thomas	Mr. Turner
Hester	Miss Mary Gannon
Sarah Mortland (sister to Sir Oswin)	Mrs. Vernon
Lady Susan Courtly	Miss Fanny Morant
Martha	Miss Carman

The scenery and events will comprise
ACT I. SCENE I.
Ante-room in Sir Oswin's House.
THE FUGITIVE.
Scene 2.—Sir Oswin's Library
THE WOMAN HATER.
ACT II. SCENE I.
Saloon and garden at Lord Danberry's.
THE WIFE HUNTER.
Scene 2.—The Library at Mortland Hall.
THE LESSON FROM PLATO.
ACT III.
Drawing-room and Conservatory at Sir Oswin's.
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
THE DECISION.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange,
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
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For *giving* Parents information of good Schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Examination of the pupils at the Institution will commence on MONDAY, 22d inst., and will continue for two days. On WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., there will be an exhibition in the chapel of the Institution, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The life members are particularly invited to attend. The Hudson River Railroad train, starting at 1 o'clock, from Chambers-st., will convey visitors to the nearest station, 152d-st.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

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E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

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D. S. ROWE, A. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, in New-York; between 14th and 23d sts. preferred. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

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EDUCATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS AND TEACHERS WANTED—Throughout the country to exchange reports on EDUCATIONAL topics, and supply all vacancies requiring TEACHERS. *Mutual advantages for all Teachers, School Officers and Parents.* Address (with stamp) NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

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A GRADUATE, RESPONSIBLY CERTIFIED to be "scholarly and successful as a teacher," desires a situation. Till the 24th inst., inquire for, or address GRADUATE, at the International Hotel, No. 355 Broadway, N. Y.

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A YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE IS DEsirous of passing the Summer months as an instructor in some private family in the country; best of references given. Address U. V., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

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AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—French action, all modern improvements—overstrung bass, full iron frame, and fully guaranteed. Cost $600—for $300, including stool, and cover. Inquire at 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

NEW MUSIC.—"SWEET EVELINA," AND "They Worked me all the Day." Brilliant variations by Mrs. Parkhurst. Price 30 cents each.

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A YOUNG MAN UNDERSTANDING MUSIC thoroughly, is desirous of a few pupils for the piano or melodeon. Address G. R. ALYEA, Williamsburgh Post-office.

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THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH

OFFICIAL ADVICES TO MONDAY LAST.

The Rebels Expending Their Ammunition.

An Attack from Joe Johnston Expected.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 19, }
VIA CAIRO, Sunday, June 21. }

Official advices from Vicksburgh to the 16th are received. The siege was progressing slowly but surely. Our total loss during the past week is estimated at less than forty. Not over eight or ten were killed. The garrison continued a vigorous firing of musketry and shells up to the time the dispatches were written, but with no success.

An attack from JOHNSTON is looked for daily, but each day lessens his chances of accomplishing anything.

The guerrillas are still active at various points on the Mississippi.

There is nothing from the cavalry expedition sent out by Gen. HURLBUT.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, NEAR VICKSBURGH, June 15.

There is increased cannonading this morning. LOGAN's division is reported to be engaged. The enemy is resisting our advance on the central portion of the line. It is thought the rebels are expecting the remainder of their ammunition before the final capitulation.

JOHNSTON is ascertained to be fortifying the east bank of the Big Black. This is supposed to be a *tete du pont* merely to prevent our crossing.

A late Vicksburgh paper received at headquarters contains nothing of importance, but speaks of severe casualties.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 21.

Dispatches dated 15th and 16th, have been received from Vicksburgh. The siege-works are still progressing with vigor. Gen. GRANT was still receiving reinforcements, and the health of the troops continued excellent. The whole loss of the United States forces for the week preceding the 16th, was not more than twelve killed. The total killed and wounded did not exceed fifty.

Slow and Sure Progress—The Necessity of Patience on the Part of the Public—Interesting Narrative of Events to the 5th—What is to be Seen Inside the City, &c.

From Our Special Correspondents.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 12, 1863.

The letter inclosed from me of your correspondents at Vicksburgh, giving everything of note up to the date of its writing, will show that little is being done by our forces beyond waiting until the stomachs or the lack of endurance on the part of the rebels compel their surrender. All this news circulated through the Northern Press about capturing this work and that fortification, is purely sensational—the simple truth is that we have not taken a single work of any kind since our army took its position before the town.

Those on Walnut Hill, now occupied by Gen. STEELE, were abandoned by the enemy; we "took" them after the rebels left them. It is about a month since we reached this point, and in that time our corps in the average have progressed toward Vicksburgh 100 yards. The public should know the truth. If we take the place at all, it will be when the rebels are worn out by our cannonading or forced into capitulation by starvation, and not by carrying their works by assault. Nature alone rendered the rear of Vicksburgh nearly impregnable; the additions made by art have made the defences all that the rebels claim for them—the strongest in the Confederacy.

Let the people do as they have been doing for the last year—wait; Vicksburgh will surely follow the example of New-Orleans, Columbus, Memphis and other places, and in course of time take her position in the Federal ranks. Our army was never in a better place to wait; the line of supply is secure, the hills along which they are extended, high, shady and well watered.

All operations of importance are confined to keeping the rebels alarmed and awake by cannonading them at irregular intervals—now at 3 o'clock in the morning and again at noon or just at twilight.

JOHNSTON's operations are still in doubt. In conversation with gentlemen who have recently left Northern Mississippi, I find the opinion hereabout that JOHNSTON does not intend to attack GRANT at all; but to keep up a show of force near Vicksburgh, and at the same time to detach his main body and move upon some point above Vicksburgh, with a view of getting possession of the river. Memphis is thought to be a point not unlikely to be selected for this purpose, in which affairs in this Department would become considerably complicated. With Memphis in his possession, JOHNSTON, although he could not expect to hold the place long, would interrupt supplies, and possibly force Gen. GRANT to abandon Vicksburgh. Of the immediate result of JOHNSTON's appearance before this town, I cannot speak, as that would involve an exposition of the strength of its defences.

The latest event of moment in Memphis has been a meeting of capitalists to discuss the bearings of the cotton question. The gathering was imposing as to both the character and the wealth of its members; and it represented interests of most of the prominent cities of the North. A full discussion of the cotton question was had, which resulted in the appointment of a Committee of three to visit Secretary CHASE at Washington, and endeavor to obtain from him a definite policy on the part of the Government.

It was complained by the meeting that the Government agent here, Mr. MELLEN, is disposed to be partial in the use of his powers, and generally unapproachable and uncommunicative relative to those very matters which he officially represents. For instance, he has given the collecting of the abandoned cotton in three counties near Vicksburgh to a company of eight, and yet refuses to allow other bidders either to make contracts, or to know the terms upon which he has contracted the three counties.

Much other matter of complaint against the agent was brought up, and it was finally determined to ask Mr. CHASE either to remove him, and appoint some one in his place who can reside at some point in the Southwest, and is familiar with cotton interests, or else to issue to him such instructions as will allow the intentions of Government being carried out. Messrs. KING, of Pittsburgh, PAGE, of New-York, and MONTAGUE, of Louisiana, were the committee appointed to wait on Secretary CHASE. Over $50,000,000 were represented at the Convention. GALWAY.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Thursday, June 4, 1863.

The siege of Vicksburgh is still without a surrender. But the labor of approaching the works of the enemy according to the established rules of military art is progressing satisfactorily, and with little loss of life. A singular instance of sharpshooting occurred a few days since. One of the Fifteenth corps, who was lying within seventy-five yards of the enemy's works, shot a rebel officer of some rank, as it appeared from the excitement occasioned by his death. The Union marksman was protected by a log from musket shots; but the rebels brought a gun into position, and killed him with a 10-pound ball. A Richmond paper asserts that Vicksburgh cannot be taken by regular approaches, on account of the precipitous heights and extensive fortifications which surround it in the rear. It, however, is being done, and with much more rapidity than was anticipated. Our parallels at some points are within thirty yards, and batteries within a hundred yards of the enemy's works. The investment when first made was after a march of 160 miles, made with great rapidity, and in light marching order. Our batteries on such a march, of course, were only of the ordinary calibre of field artillery—20-pounder Parrotts being the heaviest. The siege trains have since been brought up, and are nearly all in position, so that along our lines of investment are numerous batteries of 30-pounder Parrotts, 24-pounder siege guns, 8-inch siege howitzers. Yesterday and to-day, naval officers are erecting in an important position a battery of 8-inch Dahlgrens. These all added to the artillery trains of the different corps make a strong cordon of artillery, none of the guns in which are more than a mile and a half from the centre of the city; these batteries are so disposed that, with a support of one-third of GRANT's army, any *sortie* can be repulsed, while the other two-thirds can be spared to attend to the relieving army of JOHNSTON. In front of the city we have the gunboats, above and below, with heavy batteries of 13-inch mortars at the point directly in front of the city. When the time arrives for the grand opening, the land and naval batteries will hurl an immense weight of metal into the doomed city. This fire and the explosion of mines under certain of the more formidable works will effect breaches, and the Army of the Tennessee will enter. Our whole line is connected with headquarters by telegraph. Twice each day, at different hours, the artillery of the whole line opens fire upon the enemy. The mortar batteries fire at intervals every night. The only reply which is elicited is from sharpshooters, who endeavor to pick off our gunners. They do not reply with artillery—not because they have no artillery, but because every piece of position in their rear defences is covered by the guns of our batteries and sharpshooters. They cannot work their guns.

In the present position of GRANT's army, there can be no doubt that JOHNSTON will make an effort to raise the siege. In command of the Department of Mississippi, with its principal stronghold entirely surrounded, he can never claim, much less defend, a military character, if he makes no effort to relieve the beleaguered garrison of his subordinate. Hence he is expected, because the position and its immediate peril—well known to him—require him to come, not because he has made his appearance at any point within forty miles of us as yet. An expedition consisting of seven brigades of foot under Gen. BLAIR, and one of cavalry under Col. JOHNSON, returned on Sunday from a march to Mechanicsburgh, a village thirteen miles from Yazoo City, and three from the river. The only enemy which they found was a force of cavalry under Col. ADAMS, with whom our cavalry had a short skirmish, losing one man killed—killing three rebels and taking five prisoners. ADAMS retreated. Prisoners and citizens agree in reporting that JOHNSTON and A. P. HILL are somewhere in the vicinage of the Big Black, collecting and organizing a force with which to attack GRANT. An attack upon GRANT from the rear, can, in consequence of the broken character of the country, be made only by three principal routes. One by the Jackson and Vicksburgh road, passes through our centre. Another by the "Ridge Road," passes from Mechanicsburgh, along Haines' Bluff and Walnut Hills to the right centre. The third crosses the Big Black, twenty-two miles above Grand Gulf, and passes through our left. The preparations made to meet or receive an attack by either of these routes are most ample.

Lieut. DALE, of the Fourth Virginia, of the storming party in the assault on the 22d, who was wounded and captured, was paroled, and sent through the lines yesterday. From him I learn very interesting facts in relation to the besieged city. He was slightly wounded, and possessed more than ordinary opportunities for conversation with those well informed, and making his own observations. Our wounded are as well cared for, and attended as those of their own army. The surgeons, however, had very limited supplies of food and medicines. Two meals each day were all that were furnished. These consisted of a species of bread and a small allowance of fresh beef. The bread was made of beans, boiled and then mashed, enough cornmeal added to make it of the consistency of dough, then baked. No tea, coffee, or delicacies of any kind were seen by him in the hospitals. The hospital attendants of himself and several other Union prisoners were two ladies, who gave them every care in their power, remaining at their post, although our shells were at times bursting all around the building, one of them killing, by its explosion, two wounded Union soldiers. The mortality among the rebel wounded is very large. Their loss in the two assaults was 900 killed and wounded. Of these they have buried 600. The effect of our bombardments, he describes as terrible. People and beasts are killed everywhere. For the protection of the women and children caves have been constructed in the hillsides, in which they hide themselves whenever we open fire. But our cannonades are so irregular that occasional losses of non-combatants occur, connected with which many tales of horror are reported.

Intelligent officers with whom he conversed, represent their present force within the intrenchments to be 32,000; that PEMBERTON had 41,000 men for duty, during his attempts to check GRANT's advance. This would give a rebel loss so far of 9,000. To this force of 40,000, I think it fair to add 15,000 brought from the East, who were about Jackson and Edwards' Station. A letter written by an officer at Jackson on the 12th of May—the day before its occupation by our troops—states that such a number had arrived there within the week previous. Of the 32,000 which they claimed as the numerical strength of their army, they freely admitted that many were disabled by the severe duties of the siege—the hot weather, and short rations. But one-fourth the usual ration is issued to the men, and but one canteen of water per day. They have access to the river in front, but the fire of our batteries kills the men and mules engaged in bringing it by day, and the supply is thus limited. The wells have failed and the cisterns are empty. They manifested the utmost determination to hold out to the last, and are entirely confident of relief from JOHNSTON. PEMBERTON is distrusted and openly cursed by all except the Mississippi troops. A surgeon with whom he conversed said on the 2d that unless JOHNSTON came within eight days they must surrender.

The wounded of our late battles are doing remarkably well—especially considering the extreme heat. Some 1,300 of the wounded have been taken to the hospitals at Memphis. Several hundred of the more slightly wounded are at Van Buren Hospital, and the remainder are in the field hospitals of the respective army corps. In addition to these there are the wounded of the battles at Raymond, Jackson, and Edwards' Station. The great celerity which the campaign required compelled our officers to leave the wounded of those battles in houses at Raymond and Jackson. Supplies of stores were left, with a sufficient number of surgeons. A large supply train has since been sent to them.

The most ample preparations had been made for the care of the sick and wounded before the campaign was undertaken. The hospitals at Memphis are now emptied by removals to those more remote. An extensive convalescent camp was established on the high grounds at Milliken's Bend. The *Nashville* was fitted up as a receiving hospital. The *D. A. January*, *City of Memphis* and *Louisiana*, first-class steamers, were purchased, remodeled with a view to ventilation and comfort, and fitted out with several hundred cots each. After the opening of the Yazoo route to our lines, the wounded were brought in from the field hospitals and placed on board these hospital ships and transported to Van Buren and Memphis. Thus, in two days, all of our wounded from the last battles, who were proper subjects for removal, were in safe, commodious and amply-provided quarters. Dr. A. H. HOUGH, of Gen. GRANT's Staff—a citizen of Albany, I believe—is entitled to the credit of establishing and equipping these hospital steamboats, and the admirable order and dispatch with which the wounded were placed on board and removed. By the direction of Dr. MILLS, Medical Director of the Department, and under the superintendence of Dr. McMILLAN, of the Fifteenth army corps, an extensive field hospital has been established on Walnut Hill. It is well provided with shade and living springs. To such as witnessed the terrible scenes which succeeded the battle of Shiloh, it is pleasant to see and mention the contrast which the medical management at the two fields presents. Five steamers have already arrived with surgeons, nurses and sanitary stores, sent by State and individual liberality, expecting to find the scenes of former battles. They found no use for anything except their sanitary stores.

Reliable news from below is to the effect that BANKS, after investing Port Hudson by landing at Bayou Sara—six miles above—has been reinforced from Gen. HUNTER's army. The garrison of Port Hudson is 4,800 and no more. A querulous person might say that if BANKS would move his army to the assistance of GRANT it would be better than to remain about a post which, if taken, and Vicksburgh lost, is of no earthly importance, and which, if not attacked, must fall if Vicksburgh falls. Gen. GRANT has offered to waive rank and give him command if he would move up, but he asks for reinforcements with which to capture an outpost.

FRIDAY, June 5, 1863.

No boat left yesterday. During the afternoon and evening a very heavy cannonade took place in the rear and front of Vicksburgh. Of course, we know nothing of the result. In the morning, a regiment of KIMBALL's division landed at Satartia, and marched inland to Mechanicsburgh. They were attacked by a superior force, believed to be three regiments. Our troops fell back to the river, pursued by the rebels; coming under cover of the gunboats, the rebels in turn were driven back with considerable loss. Other troops arriving, our troops moved at once toward Mechanicsburgh. Firing was heard in that direction, but no knowledge of the result obtained before the *Luminary* left. Satartia is 56 miles by river above Chickasaw Bayou, and 20 miles below Yazoo City. This may indicate an advance of JOHNSTON. If so, he will be taken care of.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Rebel Pirate Georgia Heard From.

Large Arrivals of Cotton at Liverpool.

A Question as to the Legality of Convoying Neutral Vessels.

THE CASE OF THE GUNBOAT ALEXANDRA

Correspondence Between the United States and Russian Governments.

The screw steamer *City of New-York*, Capt KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 10th, and from Queenstown on the 11th instant, arrived here yesterday. The news is not so late as that by the *Norwegian*, telegraphed from Cape Race, but she brings mails several days later than before received.

The Cunard steamer *America* arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 8th inst.

The *City of Baltimore* reached Queenstown about midnight on the 9th inst.

The *Cassiterides*, from Mauritius, arrived at Scilly, reports that she was boarded May 5, in lat. 4° north, lon. 30° west, by a boat from the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, and was asked to take passengers, but declined. She was an iron screw steamer, brig rigged and corresponds with the *Virginia*.

The screw steamer *Miriam* arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst., from Nassau and Bermuda, having on board 764 bales of cotton. On the 18th of May, when 120 miles northeast of Bermuda, she was chased and boarded by the United States gunboat *Tioga*. The boarding officer regretted having to detain the vessel, and after examining the papers he left the ship. The wheelhouse of the *Tioga* was full of cotton. It is stated that the *Miriam* had on board a gentleman from Richmond, "bearer of important dispatches to the agent of the Confederate Government in England."

Quite a large fleet of cotton vessels had arrived in the Mersey, the receipts during four days amounting to upwards of 35,000 bales.

American Affairs.

LEGALITY OF CONVOYING NEUTRAL VESSELS.

The London *Shipping Gazette*, of the 8th inst., says that a question is likely to be raised in the House of Lords whether it is competent for the Government of a neutral State to afford protection, by convoy, without infringing upon recognized belligerent rights; and, in reference to the proceedings of Her Majesty's ship *Ariadne*, in the West Indies, a copy of the instructions to the British Admiral will be moved for, with a view of ascertaining how far they are in conformity with international law.

From the Shipping Gazette of the 9th.

In our impression of yesterday we referred to an approaching discussion in the House of Lords upon the subject of the protection afforded by convoy to certain British merchant vessels in the West Indian waters. We find in the notices of motion issued this morning the following:

THE LORD SOMERHILL—To move for copies of any reports that may have been received from the Admiral commanding Her Majesty's squadron on the North American and West Indian station, concerning the protection from seizure or visitation afforded to British merchantmen by the *Ariadne* and other of Her Majesty's ships or gunboats by convoy or otherwise, and to ask what has been the result of the remonstrances made to the United States Government by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington against the seizure of certain British vessels.

This motion is fixed for Monday next, and it is not improbable that, before that day arrives, some further intelligence will have reached the Government from our Admiral on the West India station, which, it may be hoped, will be given to the House. Lord SOMERHILL's motion, we perceive, assumes that our ships on the West India station are authorized to protect our merchantmen in those seas against visitation as well as seizure by the Federal cruisers. We can hardly suppose, for the reasons given yesterday, that the instructions to the British Admiral, if they have been issued, have gone that length. There is no pretence for resisting the right of visitation and search, but inasmuch as that right has, in many instances, been abused by the commanders of the Federal cruisers, and British vessels engaged in lawful trade with neutral ports have been seized and detained, it is desirable to know whether Her Majesty's Government do not consider themselves justified in affording protection to our merchantmen against such proceedings, and whether instructions have not been issued to the British Admiral to that effect. It will be said, perhaps, to grant a convoy to British vessels to protect them against improper seizure and detention is to erect the commanders of the convoying ships into judges, in each particular case, and to substitute the judgment and authority of sea captains for that of a Prize Court. We do not see that this objection is conclusive. The commanders of belligerent cruisers are given, in the exercise of the right of visitation and search, a discretion which they are bound to use. If, on examination of a neutral ship's papers, &c., they have reason to believe that her destination is simulated, they are justified in seizing and detaining her. If they find nothing in those papers, or on examination of master or crew, to justify such a suspicion, they are bound to release the ship. Surely the discretion which is given to the commander of a Federal cruiser may be fairly conceded to the commander of a neutral convoy. The latter might be authorized, while permitting the vessel or vessels under his protection to be visited and searched by the belligerent cruiser, to see that they are not captured on insufficient grounds. Such an arrangement, while it would act as a check upon the proceedings of such men as Admiral WILKES, would not prevent the exercise of the belligerent right of search, and even of capture, where the case might seem to justify it. If the imposition of such a check on the action of the Federal cruisers be inadmissable, then there is nothing to interfere with that indiscriminate seizure and detention of neutral vessels which has already inflicted so serious an injury upon the carrying trade of this country. It is idle to say that the mischief must work its own cure, for that the Federal Prize Courts will only condemn on sufficient grounds, and that where improper seizures are made compensation to the owners, as well as restitution of ship and cargo, must follow. Cases may arise, have already risen, during the progress of the American war, in which no compensation that has been, or is likely to be demanded, will indemnify the parties to ventures which have been ruined by the seizure and detention of vessels engaged in legitimate commerce. This is a matter in which our merchants and shipowners are deeply interested. We trust the approaching discussion may lead to some definite expression of the determination of our Government, and that it will appear that the protection so far afforded to our shipping is the result of instructions from home, and not the spontaneous act of our Admiral on the West India station.

THE SEIZURE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

The trial of the case of the seizure of the *Alexandra*, at Liverpool, had been fixed for the 22d June, before the Lord Chief Baron in the Court of Exchequer. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor General will lead for the Crown, and Sir H. CAIRNS has been retained as leader for the defence.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

The *Europe*, of Frankfort, publishes the official text of the American dispatch, recently announced by the *Journal of St. Petersburgh*, and an analysis of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's reply to the Cabinet of Washington. The Russian Minister, in order to be able to give his reply as early as possible, addressed it not to the Russian Minister at Washington, but to Mr. CLAY, Minister of the United States at St Petersburgh. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF expresses the Czar's sentiments of affection and gratitude at the attitude of the Federal Government, under the grave circumstances in which Russia is placed. One paragraph of this document is devoted to the rebellion.

Great Britain.

In the House of Lords on the 8th, the Earl of Ellenborough made some inquiries in regard to the diplomatic negotiations with respect to Poland, in the course of which he strongly denounced the policy of Russia.

Earl RUSSELL said he would answer in a few words, but it was hardly consistent with his position to enter into details. The Russian Government had replied to the notes of the three Powers at great length, especially to that of Great Britain. The Russian Government principally alleged that the three Powers had no suggestion to make, and as this was calculated to place them in an unsatisfactory position, the three Powers had entered into confidential negotiations, in order to enable them to offer suggestions to the Government of Russia. The English and French Governments had decided upon making a suggestion suitable to their position and honor. That suggestion was communicated to the Austrian Government on Saturday and its reply is expected on Wednesday. This being the case, it was not expedient for him to enter into the nature of the agreement which the French and English Governments had arrived at. He pointed out the difficulties of restoring the Kingdom of Poland, which had in 1815 baffled all the efforts of Lord CASTLEREAGH. He did not dispute that an armistice would be difficult to carry out, but both humanity and policy dictated that a warfare so ruthless and terrible should be put a stop to as soon as possible; but if diplomacy was to effect anything it would be impossible for it to do so as long as Poland was the scene of such a struggle. He believed that an armistice must be the first step to negotiations if they were to be conducted to a satisfactory result. It must be recollected that England was a party to the treaty of Vienna, and must propose terms in accordance with that treaty. It was not its duty by itself to propose the restoration of Poland, but to endeavor to obtain the concurrence of the other Powers in the best settlement they could mutually devise. Under those circumstances he entreated the forbearance of their lordships until the results of the steps they had taken was known, lest they may add further complications to questions already surrounded by immense difficulties.

Earl GRAY believed that diplomatic interference, if it was understood that it would not be followed up by force, would only aggravate the evils which prevailed; and as interference by arms was not contemplated, the less they interfered by advice, the better. After some remarks by other speakers the subject dropped.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. HENNESSEY gave notice that he should move the following resolution: "That an humble address be presented to the Crown, thanking Her Majesty's Government for the correspondence on the affairs of Poland, expressing the regret of the House at learning that the Emperor of Russia has violated the treaty of Vienna and set up a claim to the sovereignty of Poland contrary to the stipulations of that treaty, and earnestly praying that Her Majesty would, whilst refusing to recognize such claims, adopt such measures in concert with the other Powers, as may combine the preservation of the legitimate rights of Poland, with the conditions of a durable peace."

In the House of Lords on the 10th inst., Earl RUSSELL laid on the table the papers relating to Greece, stating that it would be seen from them that Prince WILLIAM of Denmark had been elected to the throne of Greece by the National Assembly, that he had accepted the same, and that this title had been recognized by the Great Powers, who would do all in their power to get it recognized by other Governments.

A communication had also been made to the Great Powers with respect to the intention of her Majesty to cede the Ionian Islands to Greece.

In the House of Commons, Mr. LAYARD, in reply to Mr. R. LONG, said that the Government had no information whatever of the statement that the Consuls of America and Prussia had left the French camp at Puebla, having been unsuccessful in their mission in asking that the women and children might be allowed to leave the belligerent camp.

The official returns in regard to the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts exhibit a great decrease of pauperism during the month of May, although the figures continue to indicate a large amount of suffering.

The grand ball at Guildhall, given by the Corporation of the city of London to the Prince and Princess of Wales, took place on the 8th inst., according to programme, and was a magnificent and sumptuous affair. All passed off well and without accident. The expense of the entertainment to the city is estimated at £15,000.

A fire broke out in the Houses of Parliament on the afternoon of the 8th, but it was subdued before any material damage was sustained.

The American horse *Umpire*, which ran second to *Knowsley* in the race for the Queen's Stand Plate at Ascot, had been declared the winner, *Knowsley* not having carried the right weight.

The Polish Question.

A telegram was received on Tuesday at the Austrian Embassy in Paris, announcing that a courier was on his way to Paris with the acceptance by the Vienna Cabinet of the French note to Russia on the affairs of Poland.

Engagements between the insurgents and Russian troops show no abatements and no perceptible results. The Polish leader, KONONOWICZ, had been captured by a stratagem, and was about to be shot. His band remained undiminished. Five thousand of the Imperial Guard had been dispatched from St. Petersburgh to Lithuania.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing on June 3, says: "This evening news has been received of a number of battles having been fought. Fighting has been going on for some time in all parts of ancient Poland. It is not said that the Poles have won any great victories; but, on the other hand, it does not appear, even from the Russian accounts, that they have suffered any great defeat."

A frightful accident happened to a train conveying a portion of the troops, caused by the railway giving way. Three hundred soldiers were killed.

The Russians had shot the Abbe ISZOLA at Wilna.

KOZEILLO, the leader of a band of insurgents, fell at Wladzki.

The Municipal Council at Moscow had resolved upon the formation of a civic militia, and thousands of citizens promptly enrolled themselves.

The New King of Greece.

COPENHAGEN, June 6—Evening.

The Greek Deputation had an audience of the King of Denmark to-day at the Castle of Christiansborg. Admiral KANARIS, the spokesman of the deputation, made the following speech:

"May it please your Majesty—Upon the 18th of March the National Assembly of Greece proclaimed that it had chosen Prince WILLIAM GEORGE, of Denmark, as King of the Hellenes, under the title of GEORGE I. The Assembly has honored us with the mission to offer the Prince the crown. While, therefore, Sire, we deposit the decree notifying this choice in your Majesty's hands, we hope that your reply will fulfill the wishes and expectations of the Hellenic people. This choice, Sire, is as much an act of homage to the person of the famous sovereign to whom it has pleased Providence to intrust the destinies of Denmark, as a proof of confidence in the talents of the young Prince. The choice will further prove a bond of union between two nations ever distinguished for virtues and patriotism. Greece bases all her hopes upon the young Prince, and, reckoning upon the support of the three protecting Powers, is possessed with the conviction that she will one day see the fulfillment of the national desires."

The King of Denmark replied:

"We accept the crown for our young relative, to which he has been called by the Greek people. In the negotiations at London of the great Powers who largely contributed to the foundation of Greece, and preserved unenfeebled their interest in her progress, we stipulated, as the conditions of the acceptance of the crown, the union of the Ionian Islands with the Greek kingdom. We feel pleasure in expressing our certain expectation that this union will soon take place, and we wished that the young King, when received by his people, should be hailed as bringing with him the fulfillment of this well-founded, long-cherished desire.

We hope that he will succeed, with the coöperation of the Greek people, in developing the rich resources of the country, and in conducting her to a splendid and happy future. This desire is shared by all who preserve the recollection of the heroic combat of Greece for independence; and when the young sovereign enters his new home, this wish will accompany him from Denmark's King and people."

Turning to Prince WILLIAM, the King of Denmark continued:

"Before you leave this spot I give you this heartfelt and well-meant advice. Let it be your constant endeavor to gain and preserve the love of the people. Without boasting, I speak from experience when I say that in this consists the true happiness of a King. Adhere firmly to the constitution of the country; strive constantly to procure its recognition; watch that it be maintained intact. If you make this your rule, you and your people will prosper."

The King then took up the insignia of the Order of the Elephant, and advanced to the Prince, saying:

"Before I raise you to the high position you will soon occupy, and while you are still a Danish Prince, I will confer upon you at the foot of the throne a visible sign of the King's favor, by nominating you a Knight of the Order of the Elephant."

The King next conducted the Prince to the highest step of the throne, kissed him three times, and said, with deep emotion and hearty kindness:

"Receive the blessings of your King, and may God be with you."

King GEORGE subsequently gave audience to the deputation at the palace of Prince CHRISTIAN. Admiral KANARIS made a speech concluding as follows:

"Greece is convinced that your Majesty is filled with a sense of the high duties to which you are called, and will devote yourself to the welfare of the country and the development of free institutions. As for me, Sire, I have lived long enough, after having seen this day, to exclaim with Simeon: 'Lord, now let thy servant depart in peace.'"

King GEORGE replied:

"I receive the first greetings of the representatives of the Greek people with true joy. It is with profound emotion that I have heard them from the mouth of the man whose name is linked with everlasting fame to the regeneration of Greece. I am deeply impressed with the responsibility of the position which has fallen to my lot, and will dedicate to it the utmost powers of my life. I rely upon the loyal assistance of the Greek people for the attainment of our common object—the happiness of Greece. I have grown up in a country where legal order is combined with entire constitutional freedom, and which has thereby attained large and felicitous development. The lesson I have here received shall accompany me to my new country, and I shall keep in view the motto of the King of Denmark, 'The love of the people is my strength.'"

The new King of the Greeks was much cheered by the people upon leaving the Castle of Christiansborg.

France.

Fresh reinforcements to the number of ten thousand men were to be sent out forthwith to Mexico, together with large supplies of material of war. An official announcement had been published upon the steps taken to secure the supply of provisions and munitions to the troops in Mexico. On the 19th of April the army was furnished with supplies for fifty days, the renewal of which was easily effected. Independently of the monthly transports from St. Nazaire, the Minister of Marine had organized a ship service leaving Cherbourg or Toulon on the 23d of every month, carrying out supplies and bringing back the sick.

The Paris Bourse was heavy.

Rentes closed on the 9th at 69f. 30c.

(Advertisement.)
ROUND HILL HOTEL,
Northampton, Mass.,
Is a delightful Summering place for Everybody.
Evening Post.

(Advertisement.)
COLOR OF THE EYE—Blue, black or gray—causes and character of each, and how to modify or change their color. The physiology, anatomy and physiognomy of the eye. Also, "How to train up a child"—punishment, restraint, direction, choice of avocations, &c.—given in the *Phrenological Journal* for June, 10c. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and by newsmen.

(Advertisement.)
SPECIAL NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Ten full scholarships, including double entry bookkeeping, mercantile penmanship and arithmetic, will be sold this month for $25 each, to fill vacancies for the Summer term; regular price $40. Private instruction in penmanship daily.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

(Advertisement.)
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Mrs. H. P. Harold, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dales, Mary Stewart, Mrs. G. Schumacher, H. R. Julian, Mrs. A. P. Jolly and two children, Emily Jones, Mrs. Clerdolfer, Mrs. Shiels and infant, A. E. Martin, C. Healey, C. Pike, F. A. Hamlin, B. Mayer, Rev. E. J. Hamilton, Mr. Schwale, W. W. Haydock, H. C. Ollwell, Capt. C. B. Howes, A. Benjamin, Capt. Nelson, G. Hoyt, H. Turner, A. D. Carson, B. Johnson, W. E. Holmes and lady, M. Grasmeyer, lady and four children, Capt. Smith, lady and daughter, V. H. Rylance, Dr. Scott, lady and six children, Capt. Speamer, Rev. J. Priestly, J. C. Morat, J. McKay, Thos. Haven, and 646 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon sets...11 03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 21.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool June 10, via Queenstown 11th, at 10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers, to John G. Dale. 14th inst., lat. 49 33, lon. 28 03, passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool. 18th inst., lat. 42 30, lon. 53 48, passed ship Australia, bound W.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Missouri, Hughes, Glasgow April 30, came out the North Channel May 5, with coal to W. & A. Nelson. Had strong westerly gales the first part of the passage; the latter part, light winds, calms and foggy weather. 19th inst., passed a three-masted U. S. schooner, painted lead color, carrying three guns on each side, and large pivot-gun between the main and mizzen masts.

Ship Goshen, (Brem.,) Probst, Havre 49 ds., with mdse. and 368 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. On the Banks saw large quantities of ice.

Ship Adler, (Brem.,) Koper, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 342 passengers to Unkart & Co.

Bark St. Olaf, Thulin, Cardiff 43 ds., with coal to Holmboe & Balchen. Lat. 46 20, lon. 47, passed 12 icebergs.

Bark Johann Martin, (Pruss.,) Radmann, Rotterdam 48 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 6 ds., with vegetables and 27 passengers to Tucker & Lightburne.

Bark Bianca, (Aust.,) Conivich, Civitavechia, Italy, 58 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Palmyra, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crocker, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Emily and Ada, (Br., of Belize, Hond.,) Hansen, Belize, Hond., 2d inst., with logwood to Josiah Jex.

Brig Rescue, Nicholson, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig S. Small, Torrey, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to J. Eaton.

Brig Herman Albert, (Hol.,) Potjeruyd, Buenos Ayres 62 ds., with hides, wood, etc., to master. May 7, lat. 17 23 S., 32 35 W., saw a Hamburg bark steering S. W., showing No. 98.

Brig Aurora (of Maitland, N. S.,) McDougall, Manabo, P. R., 5th inst., with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Brig J. W. Sawyer, (of Cherryfield,) Leighton, Trinidad de Cuba 19 ds., with sugar, etc., to Moore & Henry.

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.,) Stevens, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Alamo, Sprague, Machias 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig S. Small, Torrey, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to J. Eaton.

Schr. Hartsteine, Horn, London May 10, in ballast to T. Dunham. 15th inst., lat. 41, lon. 68, in a squall from S. W., carried away the main and mizzen masts close by the deck. 18th inst., lat. 40 20, lon. 69, was boarded by U. S. gunboat United States, on a cruise; and same day was spoken by a three-masted U. S. schooner.

Schr. Anita, Damon, Voorhies, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to J. Eaton.

Schr. B. W. Eldridge, Slow, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, Davidson, Mayaguez, P. R., 6th inst., with sugar, etc., to A. Smituers.

Schr. E. F. Prindle, (of New-Orleans,) Porter, New-Orleans via Havana 12 ds., in ballast. Came out of Havana in company with ship R. D. Sheppard, for St. John, N. B.

Schr. Oluda, (Dutch,) Dallenger, Rio Grande 7 ds., with hides, wool, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Alert, (of Bermuda,) Newman, St. Jago de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to McColl & Frith.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) Burgess, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Vivid, Burgess, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Anita, Damon, Torrey, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to J. Eaton.

Schr. Nelso, (Br.,) Watt, Cow Bay, C. B., with coal to master.

Schr. New-York Packet, Randall, Machia 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Henrietta, Morton, Gardiner 4 ds., with shingles to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Royal Oak, Payson, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Union, Brigham, Millbridge 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., with rain and fog.

BELOW—Dutch schr. Anna Marta Henrietta, fm. Rio Janeiro 69 ds.

Sailed.

Steamship Fulton.
Steamer Salvor.
Ships Moro Castle and Victoria.
Barks Kate, Panama, Forerunner, New-Orleans, Ibis, Olivia, Gen. Cobb, Talavera, Aden, Casimiro C., Descovich, Matika.
Brigs Fanny Chapman, B. Young, and others.

By Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, June 21.—Capt. Kenny, of the steamer Sea Gull, at this port from New-York, reports that on Sunday morning, off Beaver Tail, spoke U. S. steamer Curlew, Cresey, in search of privateers; supplied that steamer with papers and took her mail.

Arr. brig Selma, Prentiss, fm. New-Orleans for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Arr. steamer Seminole, from a cruise; ship Saranac, Liverpool; brig Mazatlan, Matanzas; schrs. Okalona, New-Orleans; Susannah K., Prince Edward's Island.

Spoken, &c.

Mohawk—ship, Swaim, from Pacific Ocean, of and for Nantucket, with 600 bbls. oil, off Block Island 20th inst.

Old Dominion—ship, fm. Boston for New-Orleans, 18th inst., lat. 40 40, lon. 69 25.

Alexandria—ship, from Boston, for New-Orleans, 19th inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 69 43.

Susanna—Danish schr., from Havana for Copenhagen, May 30, lat. 42 10, lon. 43 32.

Blackstone—steamer, Capt Berry, 19th inst., lat. 40 26, lon. 68, on a cruise.

Emerald—ship, Luce, from Liverpool for New-York, May 30, lat. 42 10, lon. 43 32.

Isaac Webb—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, May 24, lat. 46 15, lon. 34 07.

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, Hond., 2d inst.; brig Antonio Marto, for New-York next day.

RUBIA MILLS,
NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

HOSTETTER'S
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HEAR THE WITNESSES.

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the Press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year, proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser and makes him AN ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalleled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER, and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventive and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV. W. B. LEE'S LETTER.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.
Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a "puff" for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself. Yours, respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Greene-avenue Presbyterian Church

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.
PROSPECT COTTAGE, }
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863. }
Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us, and, even as a stimulant, we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.
I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONAUGH'S LETTER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Dec. 30, 1862. }
Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it to act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause I shall be suffering ever so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say, with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.
JOHN W. BRONAUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYERS' LETTER.
NEW-CONVALESCENT CAMP, }
NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 24, 1863. }
Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

DEAR SIRS: Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a Restorative, but a Preventive for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered. Yours, very respectfully,
SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

EAGLEPORT, MORGAN COUNTY, Ohio, March 2, 1863.
Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:
GENTS: Send us four dozen HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as we are nearly out, and we can't do without it; in fact, it is superseding all other stomachic preparations with us.
Respectfully, PRICE & SILVERY.

NEW-MAYSVILLE, PUTNAM CO., Ind., May 14, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gents:* You will please send me two or three dozen of your very desirable and highly popular "STOMACH BITTERS." My supply is well nigh exhausted. Very respectfully, A. J. HAWN.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.
Prepared and sold by
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sold by Druggists and Family Grocers throughout the world.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 428 BROADWAY.